The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 12, 1786. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1876. VOL. 89.—NO. 13.

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Another Lively Day in the House.

The Amnesty Question Again Discussed.

A Vote Taken on the Passage of the Bill.

It is Defeated, and Jeff. Davis Left Out in the Cold.

Mr. Blaine Moves a Reconsideration.

The Democrats Object, but are Astonished at the Withdrawal of the Motion.

The Pension Appropriation Bill Passed by the House.

WASHINGTON, January 14, 1876.

HOUSE.

Bill Introduced.

By Mr. WHITE, to reduce the salaries of public officials exceeding $1,500 twenty per cent. He moved the previous question on its passage.

Mr. KASSON suggested that though the motive of the bill was excellent and its object admirable, it seemed to violate the Constitution, as it involved the Supreme Judges and President. He therefore thought it should be referred to some committee. The previous question was not see onded, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Private Bills.

The Speaker then called committees for private bills, but there was only one private bill—a pension bill—reported.

Investigations.

Mr. MORRISON, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the resolution directing the several committees to inquire into any errors, abuses or fraud that may exist in the administration and execution of existing laws, the investigations to cover such periods in the past as the committees may deem necessary. Adopted.

Bills Reported.

Mr. WARD, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill providing that the hailing place of every registered, enrolled or license-l vessel of the United States may hereafter be the town or city where the vessel was built or where the husband or managing owner or owners shall reside, and that the name of such town or city shall be painted on the stern. He explained that the necessity of the bill grew out of some recent construction of the Treasury Department making the hailing places of vessels the port of entry for which their papers were issued.

Mr. SAILER, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to correct an error in section 2,403 of the Revised Statutes, the error being the numbering of section 2,407 as 2,401, in reference to settlements on public lands. After explanation the bill was passed.

Mr. CROUNSE, from the same committee, reported a bill allowing pre-emption or homestead settlements on the Fort Kearney military reservation in Nebraska.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to strike out the word "pre-emption" where ever it occurs in the bill, so as to leave the lands open to homestead settlers only. He said pre-emption was exceedingly favorable to speculators and against the rights of *bona fide* settlers.

Mr. CROUNSE said he had no objection to the amendment, which was adopted, and the bill passed.

Mr. MORRY, from the same committee, reported a bill repealing section 2,303 of the Revised Statutes, which confines the disposition of public lands in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida. He explained that the 1866 an act had been passed restricting the disposal of public lands of the United States in those five States, and the object of the bill was to remove that distinction.

Discussion followed, in which the sentiment generally prevailed that men who tilled and cultivated the public lands should alone be entitled to acquire them, and finally the measure was recommitted to the committee reporting it.

The Amnesty Bill.

Mr. KNOTT reported back the Amnesty bill, which reads as follows:

That all disabilities imposed and remaining on any person by the third section of the fourteenth article of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States be and are hereby removed, and each and every person is and shall be forever relieved therefrom on his appearing before a Judge of any Court of the United States or of any Court of record in the State of which he is a resident, and taking and subscribing the following oath, to be duly attested and recorded: "I, A. B, do solemnly swear, or affirm, that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same, and obey all laws made in pursuance thereof, and that I take this obligation freely and without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion whatever."

Mr. KNOTT moved the previous question on the passage of the bill.

Mr. MCCRARY, a member of the Judiciary Committee, asked Mr. Knott to yield him the floor for a moment.

Mr. KNOTT replied that it would afford him pleasure to yield to his colleague and to other gentlemen on each side of the House, but he felt that neither the peace of the country nor the harmony of the House required any further discussion of the proposition.

Mr. FRYE, also a member of the Judiciary Committee, asked Mr. Knott to permit him to ask a single question.

Several Democrats objected, and Mr. Cox said: We have had enough of talk.

Mr. BLAINE—Will the gentleman (Knott) allow me, without one word of debate, to have a letter read?

Messrs. Cox, Randall and several other Democrats objected.

Mr. KNOTT—I cannot consent to open the debate at all. I insist on the previous question.

Mr. BLAINE—I want a distinct understanding—

More shouts of "Order" from the Democratic side.

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered: Yeas 183, nays 92.

Mr. FRYE—I simply desire to ask whether the Republican minority on the Judiciary Committee concurred in the report.

Mr. COX (vociferously)—I call the gentleman to order. Maine is always out of order. [Laughter.]

Mr. BLAINE—I understand that the gentleman from Kentucky declines either to admit an amendment or to allow debate. [Loud calls of "order" on the Democratic side.]

Mr. RANDALL (in a tone of remonstrance)—You know better than to do this.

Mr. COX (somewhat more angrily)—You have been in the chair yourself and ought to know better. [Laughter.]

Mr. SEELYE called attention to the faulty grammar in the construction of the bill. The phrase "each and every person" being treated as in the plural, instead of in the singular case.

The error was ordered corrected.

The House then voted on the passage of the bill, and the vote resulted: Yeas 182, nays 97. The requisite two-thirds not voting in favor of the bill, it was rejected. The following is the negative vote:

Nays—Messrs. G. A. Bagley, Baker (Ind.), Baker (N. Y.), Bates, Beebe, Blaine, Blair, Bradley, Brown (Ky.), Buchanan (Ills.), Burleigh, Carmon, Cason, Caswell, Conger, Crapo, Crounse, Danford, Darrall, Davy, Dennison, Dobbins, Dunnell, Eames, Evans, Fort, Foster, Freeman, Frost, Frye, Garfield, Hale, Harris (Mass.), Hathorn, Haymond, Hendee, Henderson, Hoar, Hoge, Hoskins, Hubbell, Hunter, Hurlbut, Hyman, Joyce, Kasson, Ketchum, King, Lappan, Lawrence, Leavenworth, Lynch, Magoon, McDougall, McCreary, McDill, Miller, Monroe, Nash, Norton, Oliver, O'Neil, Packer, Page, Phillips (Ks.), Plaisted, Platt, Pratt, Purman, Robinson, Ross (Pa.), Rusk, Sampson, Sinnickson, Smalls, Smith (Pa.), Starkweather, Strait, Stowell, Thornburg, Townsend (Pa.), Townsend (N. Y.), Tufts, Van Vorhes, Wallace (S. C.), Wallace (Pa.), Walls, Wells, Wheeler, White, Whiting, Willard, Williams (Wis.), Williams (Mich.), Wilson (Ia.), Wood (Pa.), and Woodworth—97.

The Republicans voting Aye were Messrs. Anderson, Banks, Egbert, Farwell, Harrison, Kelley, Landers (Ind.), Luttrell, Mackey (S. C.), Money, Pierce and Seelye—12.

There was intense interest manifested a the call of the roll proceeded. The Republicans brought their influence to bear on some of the members of their party who had voted aye on the preceding vote, either to vote in the negative or to refrain from voting. Mr. Rainey, of South Carolina, was conspicuously the object of such attention. He did not answer when his name was call. Mr. Haralson, of Alabama, who was in the same position, also withheld his vote at first, but finally rose and answered "No" amidst the plaudits of the Democrats. Geo. C. Bagley, of New York, who had voted in the affirmative, changed his vote to the negative, at which the Republicans rejoiced. Mr. Wells, of Massachusetts, tried to explain why, although he was in favor of general amnesty, including Jefferson Davis, he voted No, but the Democrats shouted him down. Mr. LYNCH, of Mississippi, however, managed to get a chance of saying that though he was in favor of the bill, he voted No with a view of letting Mr. Blaine offer his amendment, although he (Lynch) would vote against the amendment. Mr. Purman, of Florida, who had also withheld his vote when his name was first called, afterwards voted No.

Another Address by Mr. Blaine.

On the result being announced, Mr. BLAINE took the floor, and by a motion to reconsider, obtained the right to speak. He said that the only object on his side of the House was not to be obstructive—[Several Democrats—"We hope not."]—not to delay legislation by any of those means with which the last House was so familiar, a mode of filibustering. Although the civil rights bill, which had been designed to give the rights of manhood to colored men, had been ready to be reported from the committee, filibustering cut off the chance to report it for seventeen consecutive Monday mornings, and one of the chief parliamentary glories of his friend from Pennsylvania (Randall) was that through the extreme use of that power he had prevented consideration of that bill. They designed no such process. They simply desire to have a vote on whether Jefferson Davis should be included in this general amnesty. If his friend from Massachusetts (Banks), whom he saw sitting with that winsome smile to which he (Blaine) was always glad to respond, would excuse him, he would suggest that his (Blaine's) amendment was better than the gentleman's in another respect. The gentleman's (Banks') amendment allowed the oath to be taken in any State Court of record, or a Probate Court, for instance [a Republican member—"Or a police court."] He thought that the Government was dealing with some of its erring citizens who were coming back to be reclothed, rehabilitated with the full rights and glories of American citizenship. He thought such an important transaction should be cognizable only in the United States Courts. He believed there was no other difference between the two amendments.

Mr. KASSON—Oh, yes. The latter proposition requires an oath of obedience to all laws made in pursuance of the Constitution.

Mr. HOAR—So that if a man violates any law he becomes guilty of perjury.

Mr. BLAINE—Then my friend Banks' amendment is harder on them than mine. I want to be generous to them. Under the the gentleman's (Banks') amendment, if a man refuses to put a two cent stamp on his check, he violates his oath.

Mr. BANKS—We intend to obey all laws.

Mr. BLAINE—Yes, but at the same time there should be no pitfalls in legislation for the unwary to fall into.

Mr. BANKS—There are no unwary on our side.

Mr. BLAINE—What is the gentleman's side? [Laughter.]

Mr. Banks' Side.

Mr. BANKS—It is the side of the Constitution of the United States and of the laws made in pursuance thereof. [General applause on the Democratic side.] I do not see that there is any difference between the men of this country who are under political disabilities and aliens who come here and ask to be admitted to citizenship, and who are allowed to take the oath in State Courts.

Mr. BLAINE—I endeavored this morning to have a letter read, and I will read it now. With that eloquence which my friend from Massachusetts (Banks) possesses, he called our attention to the great value in this Centennial year of having no man in the land under the slightest political disabilities, and why (ironically) except poor Jeff. Davis? I will now read the letter. It is addressed to myself, and is dated Raleigh, N. C., January 12, 1876.

A Specimen of Democratic Rule.

Mr. BLAINE thereupon read a letter from W. W. Holden, ex-Governor of North Carolina, stating that he had been removed from office as Governor of North Carolina solely on account of his movement against the Ku-Klux; that this was done by the Democrats of North Carolina, the allies and echoes of Northern Democrats; that he had been disqualified by the judgment of a removal from holding office in that State. The Democratic Legislature and its Constitutional Convention had been applied to in vain by his friends to remove such disabilities; that the late Convention, in which the Democrats had one majority by fraud, and had refused by a strict party vote to remove his disabilities, and that to-day he was the only man in North Carolina who could not hold office, and that he thought that these should be borne in mind when Democrats in Congress clamored for relief to the late insurgent leaders.

When he reached the name and read it there was an outburst of contemptuous laughter on the Democratic side, and several of the North Carolina members—Vance, Robbins, Ashe and others—tried to get the floor to reply to Holden's letter, but Mr. BLAINE absolutely refused to yield, and said (tauntingly): What have you got to say to that, purely a political impeachment? Mr. ASHE—He is not the only person in the land deprived of office.

Mr. BLAINE—It is purely a political—not prosecution, it is persecution—the persecution of a Union man to-day. It is within the design of the Democratic party of Mississippi to remove Governor Ames from his chair by impeachment and to disqualify him. These two friends of the Union, one a Union man in North Carolina and the other as gallant a Union soldier as ever tied a sash around his body, are to be disfranchised and disabled men, and Jefferson Davis is to be free to enjoy the Centennial at Philadelphia.

Mr. SOUTHARD—I would like to know what Governor Holden was during the war.

Mr. BLAINE—I do not desire to go one single point from the debate. I desire to offer my bill, and will yield the floor to any on that side to move to strike out the exclusion of Jeff Davis, and probably as the temper of this House is, the bill can be passed within thirty minutes.

Mr. ASHE rose to ask a question.

Mr. BLAINE—If the gentleman from North Carolina will get up and say that he is for universal amnesty, including Gov. Holden, I will give him the floor.

Mr. VANCE—I will speak for North Carolina, and say that I am.

A Home Thrust.

Mr. BLAINE—Oh, yes; but why did not the Constitutional Convention do it? Come here, gentlemen, yourselves with clean hands, and not as persecutors. You come here persecuting men who never rebelled against the Government of the United States. [Voices on the Democratic side: "Holden did."] You come here disabling men who fought grandly for the United States. You come here with intent to drive from the executive chair of Mississippi Governor Ames, and to disable him in this Centennial year, and you come here refusing to remove the disabilities of W. W. Holden. I now offer my bill, and I will yield to any gentleman.

Mr. RANDALL made the point of order that Mr. Blaine had no right to offer the bill at this stage.

Mr. BLAINE—Does the gentleman object?

Mr. RANDALL—You must proceed in order.

Mr. BLAINE—Do I understand the gentleman to object?

Mr. RANDALL—I have the right to speak in reply to your remark.

Mr. BLAINE—I ask unanimous consent to offer this bill, yielding at the same time to any gentleman who desires to move to strike out the exclusion of Jefferson Davis.

Mr. RANDALL—I object.

Mr. BANKS—It is not in order.

Mr. BLAINE—It is by unanimous consent.

Mr. BANKS—The bill is not before the House.

Mr. BLAINE—It can be done by unanimous consent.

Mr. BANKS—Not even by unanimous consent.

Mr. BLAINE—Oh, nonsense. What is there to prevent it?

Mr. BANKS—The rules of the House prevent it.

Mr. BLAINE—Is it because this motion to reconsider is pending?

Mr. RANDALL—The gentleman knows he is out of order.

Mr. BLAINE—In what?

Mr. RANDALL—The gentleman knows he has not the right to offer that amendment, I having objected to it.

Mr. BLAINE—Well, I have the right to talk about it.

Mr. RANDALL—Then go ahead and talk about it.

Mr. ROBBINS demanded to be heard on behalf of his State.

Mr. BLAINE (declining to yield)—I again make the proposition to bring the bill before the House by unanimous consent, and I will yield to the gentleman to offer the amendment. If the gentlemen on the other side refuse that proposition, it is because they don't want any bill to pass. I am for practicable amnesty. I am for amnesty that will go through.

Mr. RANDALL (contemptuously)—Oh, you are not sincere in the least degree.

Mr. BLAINE (without paying any attention to Mr. Randall)—I again desire to submit my proposition and ask unanimous consent for that purpose.

Mr. ROBBINS—I object.

Mr. MILLS asked Mr. Blaine whether if he (Mills) should vote to remove the political disabilities of Holden and Gov. Ames, if he (Blaine) would vote to remove the disabilities of Jefferson Davis?

Mr. Blaine (who probably had not heard Mills' question) went on to say that if the gentleman declined his proposition, and wanted no further debate, he would give the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Randall) an opportunity to bring up the Centennial bill, which had been postponed an entire week by this Amnesty bill occupying the attention of the House.

Mr. RANDALL—The time consumed and consequent postponement of the Centennial bill are wholly chargeable to your side of the House.

Democrats Astonished.

Mr. BLAINE—I will now end this matter, and I have it in my power to do so. I withdraw my motion to re-consider. [Triumphant laughter on the Republican side, and apparent astonishment on the Democratic side.]

At this time all the members on the Democratic side were on their feet, while the Republican members were in their seats, and the latter sat up general cries of "order," "order." "order!"

Mr. RANDALL asked Mr. Blaine to give him an opportunity of saying a word.

The request was met by still louder cries of "order" from the Republican side of the House, in which calls Mr. Blaine himself joined.

Mr. RANDALL again renewed his request.

Mr. BLAINE refused it, and there the amnesty ended for the day.

Pensions.

When order was restored, the House, on motion of Mr. RANDALL, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Sayler (Ohio) in the chair, on the Pension appropriation bill, which appropriates the following sums: Pensions for army invalids, $12,800,000; pensions for widows, &c., $14,100,000; pensions for survivors of the war of 1812, $1,150,500; fees to pension agents, commissions, &c., $600,000; navy pensions and fees, &c., $1,133,500; total, $29,583,500.

Mr. ATKINS, who had charge of the bill, made a statement as to the items in it compared with those of the preceding years, and showed that the average rate of pensions has increased from eighty-nine dollars in 1871 to $103.21 in 1875.

After discussion in regard to pension agents, the committee rose and reported the bill, and it was passed.

Alabama Claims.

Mr. LORD, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill providing that the Alabama Claims Commissioners, as soon after the 22d inst. as practicable, shall report to the Secretary of State the several judgments which before or on that day shall have been rendered by them, and that the Secretary of State shall transmit the report to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall, without unnecessary delay, proceed to pay the judgments specified therein, with interest thereon at the rate of four per cent. from the date of loss.

After some little discussion the bill was passed.

A proposition for unanimous consent to have the session to-morrow for debate only was objected to by Mr. PAGE.

The House then, at five o'clock, adjourned till Monday.

ANOTHER OCEAN HORROR.

A Ship Sunk by a Steamer.

Thirty Men Find a Watery Grave.

Conflicting Accounts of the Accident.

NEW YORK, January 14.—From information received here it is determined beyond a doubt that the Harvest Queen, a full rigged ship, of the Black Ball Line, was sunk by a collision in the Irish channel, and that her crew, numbering thirty men, was lost. It is further believed from the statements made by the sailors of the steamship Adriatic that it was that vessel which came in collision with the Harvest Queen. There is no record of the collision on the log of the Adriatic, and Captain Jennings explained to the agent of the line that "the collision was so slight that he did not think it worth while to say anything about it to you." It happened a little before three o'clock on the morning of December 31. The executive officer had charge of the steamer. He saw a ship approaching in a zig-zag course, so that he deemed it unsafe to keep the Adriatic in her regular course. He accordingly stopped the steamer, ringing the bells to reverse the engine, and sent below for me, but the ship was by his friends to remove such disabilities; that the late Convention, in which the Democrats had one majority by fraud, and had refused by a strict party vote to remove his disabilities, and that to-day he was the only man in North Carolina who could not hold office, and that he thought that these should be borne in mind when Democrats in Congress clamored for relief to the late insurgent leaders.

When he reached the name and read it there was an outburst of contemptuous laughter on the Democratic side, and several of the North Carolina members—Vance, Robbins, Ashe and others—tried to get the floor to reply to Holden's letter, but Mr. BLAINE absolutely refused to yield, and said (tauntingly): What have you got to say to that, purely a political impeachment? Mr. ASHE—He is not the only person in the land deprived of office.

Mr. BLAINE—It is purely a political—not prosecution, it is persecution—the persecution of a Union man to-day. It is within the design of the Democratic party of Mississippi to remove Governor Ames from his chair by impeachment and to disqualify him. These two friends of the Union, one a Union man in North Carolina and the other as gallant a Union soldier as ever tied a sash around his body, are to be disfranchised and disabled men, and Jefferson Davis is to be free to enjoy the Centennial at Philadelphia.

Mr. SOUTHARD—I would like to know what Governor Holden was during the war.

Mr. BLAINE—I do not desire to go one single point from the debate. I desire to offer my bill, and will yield the floor to any on that side to move to strike out the exclusion of Jeff Davis, and probably as the temper of this House is, the bill can be passed within thirty minutes.

Mr. ASHE rose to ask a question.

Mr. BLAINE—If the gentleman from North Carolina will get up and say that he is for universal amnesty, including Gov. Holden, I will give him the floor.

Mr. VANCE—I will speak for North Carolina, and say that I am.

A Home Thrust.

Mr. BLAINE—Oh, yes; but why did not the Constitutional Convention do it? Come here, gentlemen, yourselves with clean hands, and not as persecutors. You come here persecuting men who never rebelled against the Government of the United States. [Voices on the Democratic side: "Holden did."] You come here disabling men who fought grandly for the United States. You come here with intent to drive from the executive chair of Mississippi Governor Ames, and to disable him in this Centennial year, and you come here refusing to remove the disabilities of W. W. Holden. I now offer my bill, and I will yield to any gentleman.

Mr. RANDALL made the point of order that Mr. Blaine had no right to offer the bill at this stage.

Mr. BLAINE—Does the gentleman object?

Mr. RANDALL—You must proceed in order.

Mr. BLAINE—Do I understand the gentleman to object?

Mr. RANDALL—I have the right to speak in reply to your remark.

Mr. BLAINE—I ask unanimous consent to offer this bill, yielding at the same time to any gentleman who desires to move to strike out the exclusion of Jefferson Davis.

Mr. RANDALL—I object.

Mr. BANKS—It is not in order.

Mr. BLAINE—It is by unanimous consent.

Mr. BANKS—The bill is not before the House.

Mr. BLAINE—It can be done by unanimous consent.

Mr. BANKS—Not even by unanimous consent.

Mr. BLAINE—Oh, nonsense. What is there to prevent it?

Mr. BANKS—The rules of the House prevent it.

Mr. BLAINE—Is it because this motion to reconsider is pending?

Mr. RANDALL—The gentleman knows he is out of order.

Mr. BLAINE—In what?

Mr. RANDALL—The gentleman knows he has not the right to offer that amendment, I having objected to it.

Mr. BLAINE—Well, I have the right to talk about it.

Mr. RANDALL—Then go ahead and talk about it.

Mr. ROBBINS demanded to be heard on behalf of his State.

Mr. BLAINE (declining to yield)—I again make the proposition to bring the bill before the House by unanimous consent, and I will yield to the gentleman to offer the amendment. If the gentlemen on the other side refuse that proposition, it is because they don't want any bill to pass. I am for practicable amnesty. I am for amnesty that will go through.

Mr. RANDALL (contemptuously)—Oh, you are not sincere in the least degree.

Mr. BLAINE (without paying any attention to Mr. Randall)—I again desire to submit my proposition and ask unanimous consent for that purpose.

Mr. ROBBINS—I object.

Mr. MILLS asked Mr. Blaine whether if he (Mills) should vote to remove the political disabilities of Holden and Gov. Ames, if he (Blaine) would vote to remove the disabilities of Jefferson Davis?

Mr. Blaine (who probably had not heard Mills' question) went on to say that if the gentleman declined his proposition, and wanted no further debate, he would give the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Randall) an opportunity to bring up the Centennial bill, which had been postponed an entire week by this Amnesty bill occupying the attention of the House.

Mr. RANDALL—The time consumed and consequent postponement of the Centennial bill are wholly chargeable to your side of the House.

Democrats Astonished.

Mr. BLAINE—I will now end this matter, and I have it in my power to do so. I withdraw my motion to re-consider. [Triumphant laughter on the Republican side, and apparent astonishment on the Democratic side.]

At this time all the members on the Democratic side were on their feet, while the Republican members were in their seats, and the latter sat up general cries of "order," "order." "order!"

Mr. RANDALL asked Mr. Blaine to give him an opportunity of saying a word.

The request was met by still louder cries of "order" from the Republican side of the House, in which calls Mr. Blaine himself joined.

Mr. RANDALL again renewed his request.

Mr. BLAINE refused it, and there the amnesty ended for the day.

Pensions.

When order was restored, the House, on motion of Mr. RANDALL, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Sayler (Ohio) in the chair, on the Pension appropriation bill, which appropriates the following sums: Pensions for army invalids, $12,800,000; pensions for widows, &c., $14,100,000; pensions for survivors of the war of 1812, $1,150,500; fees to pension agents, commissions, &c., $600,000; navy pensions and fees, &c., $1,133,500; total, $29,583,500.

Mr. ATKINS, who had charge of the bill, made a statement as to the items in it compared with those of the preceding years, and showed that the average rate of pensions has increased from eighty-nine dollars in 1871 to $103.21 in 1875.

After discussion in regard to pension agents, the committee rose and reported the bill, and it was passed.

Alabama Claims.

Mr. LORD, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill providing that the Alabama Claims Commissioners, as soon after the 22d inst. as practicable, shall report to the Secretary of State the several judgments which before or on that day shall have been rendered by them, and that the Secretary of State shall transmit the report to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall, without unnecessary delay, proceed to pay the judgments specified therein, with interest thereon at the rate of four per cent. from the date of loss.

After some little discussion the bill was passed.

A proposition for unanimous consent to have the session to-morrow for debate only was objected to by Mr. PAGE.

The House then, at five o'clock, adjourned till Monday.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

Carlists Endeavoring to Renew the Campaign in Catalonia.

Egyptian Successes in Abyssinia.

TURKEY.

The Proposed Reforms.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 14.—It is semi-officially stated that the Porte has now ceased his endeavor to avoid receiving representations from European powers respecting the introduction of reforms in Turkey. The Russian and Austrian ambassadors at Constantinople have assumed a firm tone on this subject, thus demonstrating the complete harmony of the two powers in their attitude towards the Porte.

Count Andrassy's Note.

LONDON, January 15.—A special from Vienna says the Austrian Foreign Office is confident that England will assent to Count Andrassy's note.

The *Vienner Presse* reports that Lord Derby recently expressed dissatisfaction to Count von Beust, Austrian Ambassador at London, because England had not been asked to assist in the drawing up of proposals for reforms in Turkey, instead of being merely requested to endorse them.

Arms for Montenegro.

The same dispatch reports that the Montenegrin Government has bought fifty cannon and 10,000 muskets in Vienna.

Discussions in the Insurgent Camp.

LONDON, January 15.—A Vienna telegram reports serious differences among the insurgent leaders in Herzegovina. Lynbobratics has quitted the insurgent camp with a number of his followers, and gone to Ragusa.

FRANCE.

MacMahon's Proclamation.

PARIS, January 14.—The *Republique Francaise*, the organ of Gambetta, regards the proclamation of MacMahon as a confirmation of republican institutions.

The Campaign.

The Council General of the Department of the Seine have nominated for the Senate Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, Floquet-Freciner and Tolain. Leon Say has instructed his candidates in the Finance Department not to connect themselves with the electoral agitation, and to vote according to their convictions, but not to participate in any manifestations, either before or after the elections.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Reply to the Austrian Note.

LONDON, January 15.—The *Times*, in an editorial to-day, says the British Cabinet will consider the answer to the Austrian note next Tuesday. The *Times* strongly advocates acceptance, and says Turkey's answer may depend on England's decision.

Transported to Siberia.

Vienna dispatches say it is reported that twelve merchants of Odessa have been transported to Siberia for supplying arms to Turks.

SPAIN.

The Carlist Insurrection.

MADRID, January 14.—The Carlist committees are endeavoring to induce their partisans to renew the campaign in Catalonia, but their efforts met with but small success.

The *Diario* says the Government has received information that a vessel is preparing at Bordeaux to bring a cargo of contraband of war to Motrico for the Carlists.

GERMANY.

Bismarck and the Roman Catholics.

LONDON, January 14—A Roman correspondent of the *Germania*, an ultra-montane organ, states that undoubtedly Bismarck is seeking a *modus vivendi* with the Vatican. The *Italia*, a semi-official Roman newspaper, says the Vatican has charged certain German prelates to report the conditions under which Prussian Bishops shall be allowed to submit to the Falk laws.

ABYSSINIA.

Egyptian Successes.

LONDON, January 14.—A special from Cairo says there have been important Egyptian successes in Abyssinia.

Moody and Sankey's Work.

PHILADELPHIA, January 14.—Probably 15,000 persons attended the Moody and Sankey meetings to-night, and hundreds failed to get in. Mr. Moody took for his text the word "Behold" as found in the 51st Psalm, and showed its uses: "Behold I bring you good tidings," "Behold the Lamb of God, that taketh away the sins of the world," "Behold, now is the accepted time," and "Behold they pray." After the services many persons visited the inquiry rooms for special prayers. Some time ago the managers of the Moody and Sankey meetings announced that they needed $30,000 to meet the expenses. Since that time $20,704 have been contributed.

"CROOKED" WHISKY.

Indicted Distillers in Chicago Plead Guilty to Conspiracy.

CHICAGO, January 14.—The following whisky distillers who are under indictment for revenue frauds appeared before Judge Boutwell, in the United States District Court, to-day, and entered a plea of guilty on the first count of their several indictments, which charges them with conspiracy to defraud the Government: Joseph Roelle, Anton Junker, George Miller, H. C. Fredericks, Gholson G. Russell, Parker K. Mason, J. B. Ewing, W. S. Gilson, B. M. Ford, for Ford, Oliver & Co., C. D. Fee, R. P. Hutchins, David Cochran and Frank A. Eastman, for Merserear, Eastman & Gilson. Mr. Williamson, of the firm of Hutchins & Cochrane, pleaded not guilty. These gentlemen represent nearly all the prominent distilleries in the city.

Additional Indictments in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 14.—The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court has returned six additional indictments against parties accused of defrauding the revenue. Leopold Wirth, a distiller, is charged with bribing officers. Munn, ex-Supervisor; Conkling, ex-Special Agent; Weissert, ex-Deputy Collector; Reddington and Tenny, ex-Gaugers, are charged with receiving bribes.

The Trials at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 14.—The argument in the McGrill case was continued to-day by Judges Denny and Paypole for the defense, Gen. Brown, for the Government, closing the case at noon. After the charge of the Court, the jury retired at 2 o'clock At 5 o'clock they came in for additional instructions, and were sent back and instructed not to disperse before agreeing, and to bring in a verdict to-morrow morning.

Brasher renewed his recognizance in the sum of $10,000 to-day.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, January 14.—The House of Delegates, by a vote of fifty-eight to fifty-six, refused to reconsider the vote rejecting the proposition to order to a third reading the bill appropriating $10,000 for expenses incidental to the Centennial Exhibition.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, January 14.—Ex-Governor Stevenson, the present United States Senator, has withdrawn from the Senatorial contest. The vote to-day stood: Beck, 47; Williams, 45; Leslie, 28; Wadsworth, 14. The last named is a Republican.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, January 14.—After a lengthy debate to-day in the Senate, a resolution was passed that the Governor shall send militia to the parishes of East Felicina and West Felicina and East Baton Rouge, to assist the police in executing the laws against so-called Regulators. If the militia are insufficient, the Governor is requested to report so by special message to the Legislature. The latter is to call, under the Constitution, upon the President of the United States to restore the republican form of government in said parishes.

In the House a committee was appointed to call on Governor Kellogg notifying him of the election of Senator James B. Eustis to the United States Senate, and requesting him to issue to Eustis the necessary credentials. The committee waited on Governor Kellogg. He answered that having already issued credentials to Senator Pinchback, he could not issue them to another for the same position. He declared himself, however, willing to certify to the proceedings of the House relative to Eustis' election. The committee reported this to the House.

"CROOKED" WHISKY.

Indicted Distillers in Chicago Plead Guilty to Conspiracy.

CHICAGO, January 14.—The following whisky distillers who are under indictment for revenue frauds appeared before Judge Boutwell, in the United States District Court, to-day, and entered a plea of guilty on the first count of their several indictments, which charges them with conspiracy to defraud the Government: Joseph Roelle, Anton Junker, George Miller, H. C. Fredericks, Gholson G. Russell, Parker K. Mason, J. B. Ewing, W. S. Gilson, B. M. Ford, for Ford, Oliver & Co., C. D. Fee, R. P. Hutchins, David Cochran and Frank A. Eastman, for Merserear, Eastman & Gilson. Mr. Williamson, of the firm of Hutchins & Cochrane, pleaded not guilty. These gentlemen represent nearly all the prominent distilleries in the city.

Additional Indictments in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 14.—The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court has returned six additional indictments against parties accused of defrauding the revenue. Leopold Wirth, a distiller, is charged with bribing officers. Munn, ex-Supervisor; Conkling, ex-Special Agent; Weissert, ex-Deputy Collector; Reddington and Tenny, ex-Gaugers, are charged with receiving bribes.

The Trials at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 14.—The argument in the McGrill case was continued to-day by Judges Denny and Paypole for the defense, Gen. Brown, for the Government, closing the case at noon. After the charge of the Court, the jury retired at 2 o'clock At 5 o'clock they came in for additional instructions, and were sent back and instructed not to disperse before agreeing, and to bring in a verdict to-morrow morning.

Brasher renewed his recognizance in the sum of $10,000 to-day.

SECOND EDITION

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The House Amending the Rules.

A Committee on Labor and Industry Created.

A Bill to Divert Money from the Sinking to the General Fund.

The Democrats to Hold a Caucus Monday Evening.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 14, 1876.

HOUSE.

The House met at 10 o'clock. Prayer was offered by Rev. Clarke.

Order of Business.

Mr. TALLEY submitted the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the order of business for to-day be as follows: Consideration of the report of the Committee to Revise the Rules of the House, reports of the committees, bills on first reading, bills in place, and petitions.

The Rules.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Committee on Revision of Rules.

Mr. REIGHARD moved to amend by striking out the proposed amendment to rule 42, empowering the Speaker to cause the removal of all persons not members of the General Assembly or officers thereof from the floor of the House.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WOLFE moved to amend by striking out that portion of the report which had reference to the order of business on Friday, and retsore the rule which formerly governed that matter.

Mr. WOLFE subsequently modified his amendment to include a change in the order of business for Monday.

Mr. FAUNCE moved to amend the amendment by striking out all of the report of the committee except the eleventh order for Wednesday, directing that bills on first reading shall pass without amendment or debate.

The question recurring on the amendment by Mr. Wolfe, it was agreed to—yeas 83, nays 78.

Another Committee.

Mr. HARVEY offered an amendment, which was adopted, creating a Committee on Labor and Industry.

The Centennial Committee.

Mr. GEMMILL moved to amend by increasing the number of the Centennial Committee to seventy-six, and that each county in the State shall have at least one member. Agreed to.

Mr. TALLEY moved to postpone further consideration of the report until Monday evening.

Mr. IRWIN (Allegheny) moved to amend the amendment by increasing the number of the Centennial Committee to 201. Not agreed to.

The amendment offered by Mr. Huhn, altering the phraseology of the rule in reference to bills on first reading, was agreed to. The report of the committee, as amended, was agreed to—yeas 169, nays 44.

The Finance Question.

Mr. TALLEY, Chairman of the Commitee on Ways and Means, endeavored to have the rules suspended in order to offer a bill on first reading to divert two-thirds of the tax on corporations from the Sinking Fund to the General Fund, to pay the expenses of the Government for the current year.

The orders of the day having been insisted upon, the bill was laid over under the rules.

The hour of twelve having arrived, the House adjourned until 7:30 next Monday evening.

Democratic Caucus.

The Democratic members of the House will hold a caucus in the hall of the House on Monday evening, the 17th, at 6½ o'clock, to designate party leadership and have harmony of action on all important legislation that will come before them this winter.

K.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

Carlists Endeavoring to Renew the Campaign in Catalonia.

Egyptian Successes in Abyssinia.

TURKEY.

The Proposed Reforms.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 14.—It is semi-officially stated that the Porte has now ceased his endeavor to avoid receiving representations from European powers respecting the introduction of reforms in Turkey. The Russian and Austrian ambassadors at Constantinople have assumed a firm tone on this subject, thus demonstrating the complete harmony of the two powers in their attitude towards the Porte.

Count Andrassy's Note.

LONDON, January 15.—A special from Vienna says the Austrian Foreign Office is confident that England will assent to Count Andrassy's note.

The *Vienner Presse* reports that Lord Derby recently expressed dissatisfaction to Count von Beust, Austrian Ambassador at London, because England had not been asked to assist in the drawing up of proposals for reforms in Turkey, instead of being merely requested to endorse them.

Arms for Montenegro.

The same dispatch reports that the Montenegrin Government has bought fifty cannon and 10,000 muskets in Vienna.

Discussions in the Insurgent Camp.

LONDON, January 15.—A Vienna telegram reports serious differences among the insurgent leaders in Herzegovina. Lynbobratics has quitted the insurgent camp with a number of his followers, and gone to Ragusa.

FRANCE.

MacMahon's Proclamation.

PARIS, January 14.—The *Republique Francaise*, the organ of Gambetta, regards the proclamation of MacMahon as a confirmation of republican institutions.

The Campaign.

The Council General of the Department of the Seine have nominated for the Senate Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, Floquet-Freciner and Tolain. Leon Say has instructed his candidates in the Finance Department not to connect themselves with the electoral agitation, and to vote according to their convictions, but not to participate in any manifestations, either before or after the elections.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Reply to the Austrian Note.

LONDON, January 15.—The *Times*, in an editorial to-day, says the British Cabinet will consider the answer to the Austrian note next Tuesday. The *Times* strongly advocates acceptance, and says Turkey's answer may depend on England's decision.

Transported to Siberia.

Vienna dispatches say it is reported that twelve merchants of Odessa have been transported to Siberia for supplying arms to Turks.

SPAIN.

The Carlist Insurrection.

MADRID, January 14.—The Carlist committees are endeavo

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....D. L. FLEMING.
W. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1876.
DAILY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PREPAID.

By Mail, per annum	$10 00
By Mail, for six months	5 00
By Mail, for three months	2 50
By Mail, for one month	1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PREPAID.

Single Subscribers	$1 75
Clubs of five	1 50
Clubs of ten	1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest Express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.
KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 32f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 99¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113.

RANDALL, as a leader, has not been a very conspicuous success.

THE House yesterday did a good thing by the adoption of the Pension bill.

THE "Randall Boomerang" is the apt title given to that bill by the Hartford *Courant*.

PRESIDENT MACMAHON'S proclamation is conciliatory in tone, and is full enough of fair promises.

WE are indebted to Senator NEWMYER and Representatives LONG and GRAHAM for legislative documents.

DID it strike you as suggestive, yesterday, that every plumber you met wore a smile of ineffable happiness.

THEY are trying to elect a Senator in the Kentucky Legislature, and there are good prospects of a lively fight.

THE "American Button Hole Company" has been started in Philadelphia. Its location is unfortunate. Its home should be in Washington.

IT WILL be gratifying news to workingmen and the business community generally to know that our glass manufactories will resume operations in a few days with a good prospect of a healthy run of trade.

WE HAVE the professor in politics in Congress in Prof. SEELYE,—and he promises to achieve as enviable a fame as a legislator as he has in the domain of literature and science.

THE depths of meanness were pretty well sounded by that Minnesota divine who inveigled Bishop HAVEN into a free, though personal and private conversation, and then hastened away to publish the "interview" interlarded with his own imaginings and distortions.

BEN. HILL has been caught again. His speech, as "revised" for the *Congressional Record*, has been so changed that even its best friends do not recognize it. BENJAMIN sees his mistake now, and, like all his Democratic brethren, would like to back out of the whole business if he could.

VIRGINIA has "gone back" on the Centennial. The House of Delegates yesterday refused to appropriate $10,000 for Centennial expenses. This back-handed slap from the "Mother of Presidents" is not very gracious to say the least. Better treatment should have come from the old lady, whose earlier-day glories will doubtless be so generously eulogized, amid the flow of centennial eloquence.

THE Democratic newspapers say Mr. HILL's speech was "a political mistake"—only this and nothing more. With the exception of Mr. WALKER, of New York, no member of that party in Congress has presumed to contradict Mr. DAVIS' defender. They find nothing to censure in Mr. HILL's speech but the inopportune time he took to deliver it. Its substance seems to agree with their own views.

OUR telegraphic columns this morning give the details of another disaster on the ocean, wherein a ship and cargo go down and many lives are lost, through a collision. These collisions, in the last few years, have become unpleasantly frequent. There ought to be some remedy for the evil. Perhaps, if it was possible to make examples of some of the careless commanders, that would exercise a healthful influence upon the others, and such disasters would be less numerous.

AN interesting discussion has been started with reference to the issue of bonds for street improvements in our sister city—called out by the introduction of a bill in the Legislature. In reference to the subject, we published a letter the other day from Controller WARNER, and in this morning's issue we give the reply of Representative LONG. Taxpayers will want to hear both sides of this question, and these letters will therefore prove, at this time especially interesting reading matter—particularly if, as is intimated in Mr. LONG's letter, the bill is likely to become a law.

HOW DOES Jeff. Davis stand as regards the Pope and the schools? That's what we want to know before we can consent to admit Jeff., or any other man, into our great American Union. Why don't Blaine inquire into this matter? Where is Foster? Where the Pittsburgh *Gazette*?—where the New York *Herald* and the O. A. U.—*Dispatch*.

We have no doubt but JEFF. DAVIS, like the *Dispatch* people, would not only kick the Bible out of the common schools, but would be glad to kick it out of existence altogether. As for his opinion on the Pope, the *Dispatch* will receive its orders from Father HICKEY in due time.

IN one column the Philadelphia *Times* abuses BLAINE for "raking up the old issues of the war," and in another turns its vials of wrath upon "Mr. GRANT" for his failure to remember the Union soldiers and giving preference to Confederates, in the distribution of offices. And this is but a fair sample of the spirit of these journalistic solons who have been so terribly shocked because the Republican party and its leaders, when the issue is forced upon them, dare to maintain that the war for the maintenance of the Union was right, and that there are some matters connected with that war which should never be forgotten.

THE Amnesty bill was finally disposed of yesterday, and the Democrats, who raised the issue and went into the fight sure of victory, feel rather queer at their defeat and the position in which they are placed. As the case stands now, the Democrats who made loud their protestations of their desire for amnesty, are shown really and specially to have had in mind the case of DAVIS, and without him they cared nothing for amnesty at all. They denied this at first, but the results show that their denials were conspicuously devoid of truth. The victory achieved by BLAINE is really a victory over the old spirit of the rebellion.

THAT was a home thrust made by BLAINE, in his last address, in the assertion that it was not himself, or the Republican party, who could be held responsible for re-opening the wounds of the war; but that the blame lay with the man and party who first drew on the discussion, by proposing to vest with honors one whose name was a detestation to every loyal man in the land. Mr. RANDALL and his colleagues, while attempting now to play the role of abused martyrs, seem to forget that they brought their punishment upon themselves by their determined persistence in calling up an issue which they knew would not and could not be put aside by the North, unless, indeed, the same policy of subserviency to Southern demands which prevailed before the war was again to be adopted. Behind this amnesty bill there is the old domineering spirit of the slave power, and it is well, while due liberty is given to all, that this be checked at once. No sentimental gush about reopening dead issues, and engendering ill-feeling, should be permitted to take the place of a manly, vigorous, and decisive rebuke to any man or party proposing to give the reins again, without limit, to the old fire-eating, blustering spirit which ruled once, and when it could no longer absolutely rule, sought to ruin.

THE AMNESTY DEBATE.

The discussion of the amnesty bill, in the House at Washington, irrespective of the vote on the bill, is a victory for the Republican party, gained, chiefly, by Mr. BLAINE. The plan of the Democrats was to rush through, under the operation of the previous question, a bill granting universal amnesty, irrespective of an oath to support the Government, which affords protection and citizenship. It is a small matter, certainly, that those who desire the benefits of citizenship should take an oath of allegiance, particularly after they had forfeited all claims to citizenship by former rebellion. The case of JEFF. DAVIS is specially noteworthy. He was under oath, as a Senator of the United States, when he deliberately planned the rebellion, and resigned that high office to engage in it. It is very little to ask of him that he should, having broken his former oath, at least renew his obligations of allegiance to his country. Yet RANDALL's bill left all this out of the account, and served to force citizenship, unasked, and it has been affirmed; undeserved, on the leaders of the Confederacy. Under previous amnesty bills, applications for amnesty were necessitated, and an oath of allegiance required. The putting aside of all these things was one objectionable feature of the amnesty bill.

Since the present Congress has been in power, there has been a disposition to put DAVIS forward as a martyr, who has unjustly suffered from Northern prejudice, and who is to be rewarded for his sufferings by a special act of Amnesty, in order that he may be more substantially rewarded afterward by being elected a Senator of the United States. The Republican party does not think that he has been persecuted, or that he is specially worthy of notice in any way; but having been put forward as a martyr, if not officially, at least privately, Mr. BLAINE determined to show that so far from having been harshly, he had been kindly dealt with. He therefore put him forward as the responsible author of the Andersonville atrocities, and carried home his charge, in a powerful and logical address. He had gained, preliminary to this, a tactical advantage over RANDALL, whereby he defeated his bill, and brought forward his amendment, requiring an oath of allegiance from all amnestied persons, and the exclusion of JEFF. DAVIS from the list. The reply of HILL to this speech is regarded as unfortunate, even by the Democrats of the South, and he was imporfuned to suppress it. He did go so far as to "revise" which means altering it before it was published. GARFIELD replied, sustaining BLAINE's view, and the essential statements of HILL that Confederate prisoners were as badly treated at Elmira, as were Union prisoners at Andersonville, was authoritatively and effectively denied. The closing of the debate by BLAINE and RANDALL did not materially change the situation. It is an important debate, and will exert a very marked influence on the next campaign. HILL's speech will be used as a Republican campaign document, and the attitude of the Democrats will be fully described.

Back of this debate, yet entering into it as a silent element, was the known fact that the Conservative Democratic element of the South not only bitterly deprecated it, but would have preferred BLAINE's amendment to the RANDALL bill. The Confederate, or soldier element of the South wished universal amnesty, and the Northern Democrats went as far as they, if not farther, in their insistance that JEFF. DAVIS should be specially included. Had all this been on the general ground that he was of little consequence, in any event, it might have been tolerated without a fight; but it was privately put on the ground that because he was the official *head of the* rebellion, and the representative of the vitality of its spirit, the popularity of its character [illegible] him amnestied. In other words, it was not JEFF. DAVIS as a man, but as the incarnation of the rebellion, that they were fighting for. It was the rebellion itself, in its spirit, life and purpose, that they wished amnestied, in order that it might be revived as an element of discord, and a source of trouble in our national politics. This was the real battle, fought over the shoulders of the decrepit failure, whose irascible temper and invincible prejudices did much for the overthrow of the rebellion. Representative, in this, Mr. BLAINE's argument tended to show that he was also the representative promoter of atrocities which beggar description, and are a shame to civilization. This feature of his address was very effective for the reasons above given.

HILL's line of defence was as stupid a blunder as was RANDALL's tactical course. He sought to belittle the character of those atrocities, and to exaggerate reports of Federal usage of Confederate prisoners. This was equivalent to the endorsement, even at this late date, of the horrors of Andersonville. In his entire speech, there is not one word deprecatory of the terrible sufferings inflicted on Union prisoners, nor did he deny that he was the author of a bloody and fiendish resolution, brought up in the Confederate Senate, for the massacre of Union prisoners. This and the fact that he was put forward as the spokesman for the Democracy in this particular debate, proves that there is not, among the leaders of the Democracy, any regret over the Andersonville horror. This is the most terrible aspect of the whole affair. It commits the Democratic party to a defense of a savage barbarity, never exceeded in savage warfare. Had he deprecated that occurrence, and denounced it, his position would have been much stronger; but this involved, logically, the recognition of BLAINE's claim that DAVIS should not be included in the terms of the amnesty. It was this consideration that drove him to the other extreme, and made him the defender and justifier of all the horrors of Andersonville. If this debate does not operate largely for the benefit of the Republican party, and to the injury of the Democracy in the Presidential canvass, it will be because of the lack of ability on the part of Republicans to use important material.

THE RENT QUESTION.

The rent question just now is engaging special attention among that class of people who may be classed as house-renters. The indications are that there will be an unusual number of changes the coming year, not only among those seeking new residences, but among business men. The inevitable necessity for retrenchment has had its effect in this direction, and lower rents are demanded. It is a demand which landlords are beginning to take into serious consideration. There is really no quarter in which a reduction is more just than in this. For years past a rentable house has been somewhat of a bonanza to a landlord, and rates really have been out of all proportion to other things. Real estate has been valued at fancy figures, and upon this basis the owner has demanded a large percentage on his investment. Circumstances have changed somewhat now, and there must be a reduction or much property will be idle. We know of one landlord who owns an eligible business site on Federal street, Allegheny, which yielded a rental of $1,500 a year ago. It was vacated some months since, and was only re-occupied after lying idle sometime, when the owner, after dropping on the sliding scale from $1,500 to $1,200, and from $1,200 to $1,000, and from $1,000 to $900, finally let it at the latter figure—well pleased to secure a safe tenant at that. This is perhaps an unusually large reduction, but it shows that the downward tendency has fairly set in, and the wise house-owner will accept the situation. Rents could be reduced at least one-third, and then, in comparison with wages and business returns, be fully equal to the gilt-edged rates which have ruled for so long. When they have been thus scaled down, too, it will be better both for the landlord and tenant—for the one will have a better assurance of getting his money, as the other will be better able to pay.

PERSONAL.

REV. HENRY VARLEY, the English revivalist, is reported hopelessly ill.

JENNIE JUNE calls Miss Clara Morris the most flower-like person she ever saw.

IT IS still an unsolved problem whether Mr. Holman Hunt is to be driven from London society for having married his wife's sister.

CAPT. BURTON, who recently visited the land of Fans, says they roast and eat portions of their enemies slain in battle as a quasi-religious rite.

MR. GEO. B. LATHROP, Hawthorne's son-in-law, has written a biographical essay upon him, which will come out with the new edition of his works.

"BULL RUN" RUSSELL loses $20,000 through the Suez Canal purchase by England. He was to write a book upon Egypt, and now the Viceroy don't want it. The proposed puff has ended in smoke.

AN edition of Hervey's meditations among the tombs, edited by George W. Childs, is announced, and shows how surely and majestically his genius is creeping along the margin of grander triumphs.

"I'M sorry to be so mistaken in you, Mr. Blaine," said a candid lady friend to the ex-Speaker, after his attack upon Jeff. Davis. "I thought you had a big heart."

"So I had, madam," he replied, "but I lost it sometime before I was married."

THE Ohio delegation, headed by Governor Noyes, who appeared before the National Republican Committee in Washington on Thursday, on Friday paid their respects to President Grant, and had with him a short conversation concerning political matters generally.

THE marriage of Mr. Wilmerding, of New York, to Miss Tracy, the eldest daughter of General Tracy, at St. Ann's Church, yesterday, was a marked social event in the fashionable annals of the present year. There was a great crush at the church, and a crowded reception at the house.

MR. THOMAS HUGHES has withdrawn from the press his reminiscences of the late Canon Kingsley, written under the title of "The Parson's Lot." It is understood that he was requested by Mr. Kingsley's family not to make the publication. This Lot, like the other, had a pillar of salt for a wife.

WHEN the Baron Rothschild unexpectedly received back a loan of $2,000, he congratulated himself; and when the borrower returned, a few weeks afterward, for a loan of $4,000, the Baron said: "No, no; you disappointed me once by paying me that money. I do not want to be disappointed again."

GENERALITIES.

THE belle of Washington on New Year's day was the wife of the Chinese Minister.

A YANKEE editor, observing that "the census embraces 17,000,000 women," asks, "Who wouldn't be a census?"

A BERLIN dispatch says it would seem that an armistice has certainly been agreed upon between Church and State.

IT is rumored that Queen Victoria's coming visit to Coburg has reference to the betrothment of Princess Beatrice with a German prince.

THE German immigration amounted to 27,541 at the port of New York during 1875 being a falling off of 15,745 in comparison with 1874.

KING GEORGE of Greece has laid in ten bushels of American walnuts, and is preparing to blossom out next spring with as many boils as any king ever had.

"NO GEORGE," she said in response to his question, "it is not true that a string of new belt buckles in a shop window would make any woman lose a train; but," she added musingly, "sometimes she might have to run a little."

A GERMAN married lady, named Smith, was fatally burned at Irwin, Pa., on Friday morning. Her clothes caught fire from the stove. A man, named Thomas, was severely burned about the hands trying to save the unfortunate lady.

"How wonderful are the works of Nature!" have the Vigilantes of Dennison, Tex., remarked five times during the past ten years, as they have led gentlemen charged with finding horses that nobody had lost, under two trees joined by a horizontal limb.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *National Baptist*, of Philadelphia, tells a romantic story of a young man named Randall, formerly a resident of New York, who was captured in Syria by the Bedouins, married a sheik's daughter, and has converted her and others of the tribe to the Christian faith.

A FIRE in Jersey City, on Friday, burned from Nos. 210 to 216 inclusive, and extending back 250 feet, causing a loss of property estimated at $85,000. Messrs. Keeney & Snow lose on their planing mill and lumber yards $50,000, partly insured. The remainder of the loss is distributed among a number of persons.

ON THURSDAY morning four burglars entered the house of Mrs. Miller, in Mahonoy township, near Shamokin, and robbed her of $2,100. Her son-in-law fired upon them as they were leaving the house, instantly killing one named Hughes, and seriously wounding another. A third was captured and all of the money recovered.

HE had made a hearty meal at a restaurant, and, rising up, he said to the cashier: "I declare, if I haven't forgotten my wallet." The cashier lined up and thundered big words at him for full three minutes before pausing for breath. When a chance came the stranger continued: "But I have $50 here in my vest pocket." The cashier couldn't smile to save him.

IT was like the song of some wonderful bird, and it made the air shine after the sound had died away; and yet it was just the remark of a brave young man who walked past me one day, arm-in-arm with a companion: "Darkness upon it, Tom, St. Edmund, of Canterbury, was right when he said to somebody, 'Work as though you would live forever; live as though you would die to-day.'"

Explaining the Finances.

Jake and Pete were met by Dan, a sort of a negro sharper, at the Capitol building yesterday, when a general conversation took place about the hard times.

"Dar now," said Pete, holding up a half-dollar note, "dar is fifty cents, and dat fifty cents didn't git near 'nuff fur me to reach him outil I'd put in half ob a good squar day's work."

"Dat's de feckt ob de dismanidzment ob de finanshall condition ob de country?" said Dan, wisely.

"How's dat?" asked Jake; "what's de financikal condition got ter with a nigger's work? Tell me dat!"

"It's de con-trackshun of the money question, ye see! 'Sposen we jis redooses de matter down to de argymint" urged Dan.

"Lemme hear yer arguy dat pint," said Jake, earnestly attentive,

"Well, now dar is fifty cents in Pete's hands, yer see?"

"Yas!" said both the listeners.

"Den Pete lends dat to me dis way, yer see?" taking the note.

"Yas!" they answered.

"Now I put dat down in my flank dat way, yer see?" pocketing the money.

"Yas!" said Jake—Pete is silent.

"Next, Pete wants his money back in his own hand, yer see, an I doesn't gib it to him?"

"Whar's de reason yer don't?" demanded Pete.

"Kase de finances are con-trackted by de proceedin' operashun, yer see!" explained Dan.

"Well, den, how does it git my money back agin?" persisted Pete.

"Dar's whar de argyment comes in!" replied Dan as he began to "circulate" around the corner in a suspiciously lively way. A few minutes after he told the police it was only a joke, but Pete now has the heel of the "argymint."

Wouldn't Borrow Trouble.

He was an elderly man, says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, but his well-preserved countenance expanded in a genial smile that made him look ten years younger, as he said, "I never allow myself to borrow trouble. Some people are always trying to effect that loan, but I am not of their sort." And again he smiled, diffusing light and cheerfulness over the group with whom he conversed. Some five hundred miles away, the poor overworked sister of the happy man was boarding, and striving to bring under control his six worthless and troublesome children, and at the same time seeking to teach her own ill clad, ill-fed and numerous progeny to walk in the ways of righteousness. This was why the elderly man with the genial smile spoke so cheerfully, and when his good sister's health finally departed from her and she lay down and died, he still borrowed no trouble.

Our Gold Supply.

The report of Mr. John J. Valentine, Superintendent of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express, shows that the gold and silver product of this country is constantly on the increase. The annual yield for the three years just past shows as follows:

Bullion product for 1873 - -	$72,329,700
Bullion product for 1874 - -	74,401,100
Bullion product for 1875 - -	80,989,000

SWINBURNE'S NEW POEM.

Stirring Description of a Greek Battle.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

LONDON, Dec. 25, 1875.

"Erectheus," which is the name of Mr. Swinburne's new volume, is a sort of dramatic poem, written after the model of a Greek play, in which the chorus plays an important part. The subject is one eminently fitted to form the basis of such a work, and Mr. Swinburne has, it will probably be admitted, done full justice to it. Erectheus, King of Athens, is at war with Eleusis, and he is at first presented to the reader praying to the gods for aid against the foe, who seems likely to be victorious. The answer to the gods he tells Praxithea in these words:—

There shall die
One sent for all this people. From the womb
Came forth the seed that hers, on dry bare ground,
Death's hands must sow, unlikely to bring forth
Nor blade, nor shoot in season, being by name
To the under gods made holy, who require
For this land's life her death and maiden blood,
To save the maiden city.

Praxithea, the wife of Erectheus, makes known to Chthonia, her daughter, the will of the gods. Chthonia replies, expressing her willingness to lay down her life to save the city of her birth:—

That I may give this poor girl's blood of mine,
Scarce yet sun-warmed with summer—this thin life,
Still green with flowerless growth of seedling days,
To build again my city; that no drop
Fallen of these innocent veins on the cold ground
But shall help knit the joints of her firm walls,
To knead the stones together and make sure
The hard about their maiden girdlestead
Once fastened, and of all men's violent hands
Inviolable forever; these to me
Were but such gifts as crave no thanksgiving,
If with one blow dividing the sheer life
I might make end, and one pang wind up all
And seal mine eyes from sorrow; for such end
The gods give none they love not; but my heart,
That leaps up lightened of all sloth or fear
To take the sword's point, yet with one thought's load
Flags and falls back, broken of wing, that halts,
Maimed in mid-flight for thy sake, and borne down—
Mother, that in the places where I played,
An arm's length from thy bosom and no more,
Shall find me never, nor thine eye see God
To mix with mine its eyesight, and for love
Laugh without word, filled with sweet light, and speak

Divine dumb things of the inward spirit and heart,
Moved silently; nor hand or lip again
Touch hand or lip of either; but for mine
Shall thine meet only shadows of swift night,
Dreams, and dead thoughts of dead things; and the bed
Thou strewedst, a sterile place for all time strewn.
For my sleep only with its void and sheets
Shall vex thee and the unfruitful coverlid.
For empty days approach me dead; that leave
No profit of my body, but am gone
As one not worth being born, to bear no seed:
A sapless stock and branchless. Yet thy womb
Shall want not honor of me that brought forth
For all this people freedom, and for earth,
From the unborn city, born out of my blood
To light the face of all men evermore,
Glory. But lay thou this to thy great heart:
Where under in the dark of birth conceived
Mine unlit life lay girdled with the zone
That bound thy bridal bosom, set this thought
Against all edge of evil as a sword,
To beat back sorrow that for all the world
Thou broughtst me forth a savoir who shall save
Athens: for none but I, from none but thee,
Shall take this death for garland.

Praxithea's grief finds vent in the words which follow:—

Of gods and men
I drift unsteered on ruin, and the wave
Darkens my head with imminent height, and bangs
Dumb, filled full with thunder that shall leave
These ears death-deafened when the tide finds tongue.
And all its wrath bears on them. Thee, oh child,
I help not, nor am holpen. Pain, ah! pain,
More than was ever mother born of man,
Were I to help thee—fain beyond all prayer,
Beyond all thought—fain to redeem thee, torn
By limbless fears from out my bowels, a dream
That was thy sister; so shalt thou be too,
Thou but a vision, shadow shaped of sleep,
By grief made out of nothing. Nor lies once
I touch, but once more hold thee; one more kiss
This last time, and none other evermore
Leave on thy lips, and leave them. Go; thou wast
My heart; my heart's blood, life blood of my life,
My child, my nursling; now this breast, once thine,
Shall rear again no children; never now
Shall any mortal blossom, born like thee
Lie there, nor ever with small, silent mouth
Draw the sweet springs dry for an hour that feed
The blind blithe life that knows not. Never heed;
Rest here to make these cold veins warm; nor eye
Laugh itself open with the lips that reach
Lovingly toward a fount more loving. These
Death makes as all good fewer things now dead,
And all the latter hopes that flowered from these,
And fall, as these fell, fruitless; no joy more
Shall man take of thy maidenhood, no tongue
Praise it; no good shall eyes get more of thee
That lightened for thy love's sake.

The consummation of the sacrifice is thus described by the chorus:

High things of strong-souled men that loved their land
On brass and stone are written, and their deeds
On high days chanted, but none graven or sung
That ever set man's eyes or spirit on fire,
Athenians, has the sun's height seen, or earth
Heard in her depth reverberate as from heaven,
Nor worth man's praise and power of gods
Than here I bring for record in your ears?
For now being come to the altar, where, as priest,
Death ministering should meet her, and the hand
Seal her sweet eyes asleep, the maiden stood
Fearless as fearless, as of a bride
Smiling, or shine of festal fame by night,
Far flung from towers of triumph, and her lips
Moulded with pride in pleasure that no fear
Blanched them, nor Death before his time drank dry
The blood whose bloom fulfilled them; for her cheeks
Lightened, and brighter than a bridal veil
Her hair enrobed her bosom, and errors
From face to feet the body's whole soft length,
As with a cloud sun saturate. Then she spake
With maiden-virgin words and mind, but her eyes
Lit mildly like a maiden's:—"Countrymen!
With more good will and height of happier heart
I give me to you than my mother bare,
And go more gladly this great way to death
Than young men bound to battle." Then, with face
Tu ned to the shadowiest part of all the shrine,
And eyes fast set upon the further shade:
"Take me, dear goddess," and as some form had shone
From the deep hollow shadow, some god's tongue
Had answered her: "I bless you that your guardian grace
Gives me to guard this country, take my blood,
Your child's by name, to heal it." Then the priest
Set to the fair sweet snow of her soft throat
The sheer knife's edge that severed it, and nosed,
From the fair bondage of so spotless flesh,
So strong a spirit; and all that girl there stood,
Gazing with souls that hung on that sad stroke,
Groaned and kept silence. After while, a man
Slight count now far the fresh blood crept and bathed:
How deep the dark robe and the bright shrine's base
Red-rounded with a running ring that grew
More large and duskier as the wells that fed
Were drained of that pure effluence. But the queen
Groaned not, nor spake, nor wept, but in a strong
Floats out of eyes awakening, so passed forth,
Unwilling, a shadow of sorrow from all sight,
To the inner court and chamber, where she sits
Dumb, till word reach her of this whole day's end.

Chthonia's death is followed by that of her two sisters; for we are told that they —whether mad from grief and sore love for their sister—

Or with the shame soul stung
To outlive her dead, or doubt lest their lives, too,
The gods require to seal their country safe,
And bring the oracular doom to perfect end—
Have shin themselves and fallen at the altar foot,
Lie by their own hands done to death; and fear
Blanks all the city, a wind's wandering tree,
And, as dead leaves are men's hearts blown about
And shrunken with ill thoughts and flowerless hopes,
Parched up with pressage lest the pitcous blood,
Shed of the maidens guiltless, fall and fix
On this land's forehead like a curse that cleaves
To the unclean soul's inexplable burden head,
Whom his own crime tracks hotlier than a hound
To life's veriest and unsteppable sty; and this hour
Now blackens toward the battle that must close
All gates of hope and fear on all their hearts
Who look toward its issue. Knows not yet
If blood may buy them surety, cleanse, or roll
The helpless hands men raise and reach no stay.

The horrors of the battle which follow are increased by the war of the elements. The storm is described through the chorus in language which shows the skill of the author in word-painting:—

For now, not in word but in deed, is the harvest of spears begun,
And the sickle that mows the thunder, its lightning outlightens the sun.
From the shaken sky morning it thunders and lightens across and afar
To the wave where the moonset ends and the pail of the last low star;
With a tramping of drenched red hoofs and an earthquake of men that meet,
Strong war sets hand to her scythe and the furrows take fire from his feet.
Earth groans from her great rent heart and the hollows of rocks are afraid,
And the mountains are moved, and the valleys are waves in a storm wind swayed,
From the roots of the hills to the plain's dim verge and the dark lone shore,
Air shudders with shrill spears crossing and hurtling of wheels that roar.

As the grinding of teeth in the jaws of the lion that is the shriek of the axles that loosen, the shock of the poles that crash.
Their heads flash blind through the battle and death's foot rings in their tramp.
For a fourfold host upon earth and in Heaven is arrayed for the fight—
Clouds rising in thunder and armies encountering as clouds in the night.
Mine eyes are amazed with the terror of trumpets, with darkness mine eyes,
At the sound of the sea's host charging that deafens the roar of the skies.
White frontlet is dashed upon frontlet, and horse upon horse reels, hurled,
And the gorge of the gasps of the battle is wide for the spoil of the world,
And the meadows are cumbered with shipwreck of chariots that founder on land,
And the horseman are broken with breach as of breakers and scattered as sand,
Through the road runs the terror abroad of the chargers that scatter their cries and confound
Like fire are the notes of the trumpets that flash through the darkness of battle,
As the wing of the sea, churned yellow, that sways with the wind as it swells,
Is the lift and relapse of the wave of the chargers that clash with their bells,
And the clang of the sharp shrill brass through the roar of the war as it clashes
Rings clear as the clear wind's cry through the roar of the surge on the rocks;
And the heads of the steeds, in their head-gear of war and their corselets breasts,
Gleam broad as the brows of the billows that brighten the storm with their crests—
Gleam dread as their bosoms that heave to the shipwrecking wind as they rise—
Filled full of the roar and the thunder of water that slays as it dies.
So dire the grim gaze of their foreheads, so fearful the fire of their breath;
And the light of their eyeballs enkindled so bright with the lightnings of battle,
And the foam of their mouths as the sea when the jaws of its gulf are as graves;
And the ridges of their necks as the wind-shaken mane on the ridges of waves;
And their fetlocks afire as they rear, drip thick with a dew'fall of blood.

As the lips of the rearing breaker with froth of the manslaying flood,
And the whole plain reels and resounds, as the fields of the sea by night
When the stroke of the wind falls darkling, and death is the seafarer's light.

Eumolpus, the son of Neptune, is killed by Erectheus, and his death is avenged by Jupiter, who, "for his brother's son's sake," killed the king by a shaft of lightning. Athens, is, however, saved, the enemy, on the death of their leader, falling "sullen back and strengthless." Praxithea's grief at the loss of her husband and children is assuaged by Athena, who thus proclaims the future fame of the city which bears her name:—

I, virgin daughter of the most high God,
Give all you charge, and lay command on all,
The word I bring be wasted not for this
The gods have stabilished—and his oath hath sworn
That time, nor earth, nor changing sons of man,
Nor waves of generations, nor the winds
Of ages risen and fallen, that steer their tides
Through light and dark of birth and lovelier death,
From stone toward haven inviolate, shall see
So great a light alive beneath the sun
As the awless eye of Athens. All fame else
Shall be to her fame as a shadow in sleep
To this wide noon at waking. Men most praised
In lands most happy for their children found
Shall hold as highest of honor given of God
To be but likened to the least of thine—
Thy least of all my city; this shall be
The crown of all song sung [illegible] deeds done;
Thine the full flower for all time; in thine hand
Shall time be like a sceptre, and thine head
Wear worship for a garland; nor one leaf
Shall change, or winter cast out of thy crown,
Till all flowers wither in the world. Thine eyes
Shall first in man's flash lightning liberty;
Thy tongue shall first say freedom.

Swinburne's Failing.

A London correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, speaking of Swinburne as an "advanced" Englishman says: "Man may be the "master of things"—though, if the elements could speak, I imagine that they might find much to say in their own favor—but he certainly finds a difficulty, even among the most advanced theorists, in becoming the master of himself. The slavery of poor Swinburne (what so pathetic as the subjection to evil courses of rare and exquisite genius) to the demon of drink, is notorious. He has been habitually so wild in his excesses, and brutal in his disregard of *les convenances*, that, in spite of the respect and admiration which his genius commands, he has been banished from his clubs and from society. In an age in which genius is not only acknowledged, but worshiped as the true king, such excommunication cast upon the successful poet of the day—a man, too, of family and fortune—carries with it its own comment."

Isabella's Right-Hand Man.

[Paris Cor. of the New York World.]

The Queen has but one man of really considerable power about her, and that is her secretary, Alvaro Ruiz. In look and manner he is more like a Frenchman than a Spaniard, and he seems to have all the qualities by which Frenchmen strive to make themselves liked. His success in private life is perfect, and this of itself might nearly be sufficient to show his fitness for office, which consists in the conciliation of influential opinion. But over and above this I believe he is a man of sound common sense, as we should be disposed to gauge the quality. If his views in regard to Cuba—as I have heard them hinted at, rather than expressed—are those of the Queen, then it might be wished that on this single point of national policy, Her Majesty had a paramount influence at Madrid.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1873. - - $778,251.56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. S. McKinley, Secretary and Cashier; A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Folland, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have Sold and transferred my stock in the GERMAN AMERICAN BANK to CHARLES WETTENGEL July 1, 1875, and have had no interest in the Bank since that time.
CHARLES W. WETTENGEL,
PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1875. 21

LARRABEE'S CRACKERS—MACCABOONS, Cocoanut Drops, Ratifias, Shrewsbury, Albert, Fruit Biscuit, Wafer Sods, Cream, Milk and Oat Crackers, received fresh and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and 9th streets.

Bronzes, Silverware,
Vases, Cut Glass.
Call and Examine.
J. P. SMITH, ZON & CO.
189 LIBERTY STREET.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 55 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Fall and Winter Wear.
LOWEST PRICES.

JUST PUBLISHED.
HEINE'S MISCELLANIES.
Prose Miscellanies from Henrich Heine.
Translated by S. L. FLEISHMAN. 12mo. Fine Cloth. $1.50.
"The selections are well chosen, and are sufficiently extended and copious to exhibit the general qualities of Heine's style."—*Boston Journal*.

JNO. GILLESPIE,
Chimney Sweep.
GRATES, FURNACES AND STOVES
SET AND PUT IN ORDER.
All Orders promptly attended to.
Residence No. 14 STRAWBERRY ALLEY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessment plans and schedule of assessments for the Hiland avenue improvement, from Penn avenue to the line of the water works, will be open for inspection from JANUARY 14TH to FEBRUARY 20. All parties interested therein will please call at the Engineer's House, Hiland avenue, and file their objections, if any there be, to said assessment.
CHAS. LOCKHART,
E. C. NEGLEY,
S. B. McELROY,
J. H. STEWART,
R. B. CARNAHAN,
Commissioners.
R. Q. WHITTEN, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, January 3, 1876. 1:14

A SAFE LIGHT
IT
Cannot be Exploded.
ELAINE
The Family Safeguard
OIL
WARDEN & OXNARD,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

WM. T. DUNN & CO.,
Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of
Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pipes, Cellar Floors, &c., cemented. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.
OFFICE, 41 FEDERAL STREET.
WORKS: 240 REBECCA STREET, ALLEGHENY.

Pennsylvania Female College,
PITTSBURGH (EAST END).
Rev. THOMAS C. STRONG, D.D., President.
The SECOND TERM will commence on WEDNESDAY, January 5, 1876.
The course of study is complete in each department. The training thorough. The government that of a Christian Home.
Applications for catalogues or entrance to be made to the President. 359-TTHS

JOHN T. GRAY
PAINTER
549 1/2 PENN STREET
Better work for less money than any other establishment in the city of vicinity.

REMOVAL.
THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel,
Window Glass
Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. 359:TTS

"A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY."
The Peerless Clothes Wringer
WARRANTED.

Best White Rubber Rolls; Metal Journal Boxes; Best Selected Maple Frame; Only Patent Crank Fastening; Best Tub Attachment; Simple, Durable and Efficient.

CAUTION: Iron Frame Wringers and Wringers without Cog Wheels have proved failures, and we have stopped making them.
The Peerless is sold on weekly payments by
RANKIN & MECK,
158 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE: SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1876.

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Special attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, January 15, 1876.

There was nothing new in money circles yesterday. The usual discounting was done by the banks, and rates the same as they have been for some time. The money paid out for January interest and dividends is rapidly finding its way into general circulation, and this, in connection with the receipts of currency from the country, will have the effect of making all our banks easy. There is no trouble in getting an abundance of money on strictly first-class paper. A good deal of grumbling about money being hard is heard daily, but it is mostly from persons who think their paper is first-class, but on examination it is found their property is either in their wife's name, or their grandmother has a mortgage on it for more than it could be sold for. The money question has resolved itself to this: If a man is straightforward, honest, doing a safe business, and his family is not living beyond his income, he can always get money; if not, then his paper goes a-begging. Collections have been slow, but after to-day they will be much better, as many of our manufacturers do not pay their quarterly bills till after the 15th. The result, so far, by most of our business men who have struck their balance for last year's business, is not as flattering as we could wish for, but the only way out of it is to keep up heart and try and do better next year.

The following stocks were sold last evening and during the week at Thomas F. Stewart's sales rooms, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

Iron City National Bank	$90 00
Citizens National Bank	65 00
Exchange National Bank	66 50
Third National Bank, Allegheny	94 75
Merchants National Bank	91 00
Shoe & Leather Bank	75 00
Masonic Deposit Bank	50 00

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	112	5-20's 1868—coupon	121½
U.S. 6's, 1881	121	5-20's 1865	119¾
" 1881, all called		Currency 6's	123
" 1868	118¾	New 5 per cents	117
" 1865, new	117¾	10-40's—coupon	114¾
5-20's 1867	120		

RAILWAYS.			
N. Y. Cen.	108	Ohio & Mississippi	18½
Erie	15⅞	Union Pacific	71¾
L. C.	100⅜	Toledo & Wabash	43½
C. C. & I. C.	4⅝	Harlem	133
Pitts. & Ft. W.	93	Adams Express	102⅜
Do. Pref.	72⅜	American Express	58⅝
Michigan Southern	84⅛	U. S. Express	63
N. Y. Central	107⅝	Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex.	82
North Western Com	40⅛	Quicksilver	17⅜
Do. Pref.	89⅜	Fort Wayne	100
Rock Island	106½	Manhat. & St. Jos.	37½
Cleve. & Pitts.	90⅝	Panama	130
Pacific Mail	37⅜	Iron Mountain	16¼
Western Union	82⅝		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (B)	54⅜	Cen. Trans (B)	45
Reading (S)	51⅜	Empire Do. (B)	50¼
Reading (B)	51⅜	Empire Do. (S)	50½
Oil Creek (B)	12⅜	P. C. & St. L. 7's (A)	80⅜
Lehigh Valley (B)	62⅛		

NEW YORK, January 14, 1876.

Money easy at 5@6; prime mercantile paper 6@8. The customs receipts were $157,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $308,000. The clearings were $35,000,000. Sterling was strong at 484½@488¾. Gold opened at 112¾ and closed at 113, the two extremes of the day. The rates paid for carrying were 4, 5 and 3 per cent. Loans were made flat. Governments were strong and higher, with an active investment demand. Railroad bonds were strong and in brisk demand, with the largest transactions in Northwest. State securities were dull. Stocks were strong and higher, especially for some of the western shares, the advance ranging from ¼ to 2¾ per cent., but at the close there was some reaction under sales to realize profits. Michigan Central made the greatest advance, rising from 58¾ to 61¼, with a final reaction to 60⅜@61. Lake Shore followed with an advance to 64¼, closing at 64. Northwest preferred advanced to 59¾, with the latest sales at 59¾. The common, after selling up to 41¼, fell off to 40¼@40¾. St. Paul was active, common advancing to 39¾ and preferred to 73, with a reaction of ½ in both shares at the close. New York Central advanced ½. The other changes were slight. The transactions aggregated 176,000 shares, of which 18,000 were Pacific Mail, 9,000 Western Union, 18,000 Northwest, 33,000 St. Paul, 33,000 Lake Shore, 11,000 Ohios, 4,000 Wabash, and 13,000 Michigan Central.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 121; do of '65, 115½; do of '65, new, 117½; do of '67, 120; do of '68, 121½; 10-40s, 117; do coupons, 117⅜; new 5s, 118½; currency 6s, 124¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, 6s, old, 44½; do new, 43½; Virginia new, 37; do old, 38; new 6s, 102¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 75¼; Pacific Mail, 37½; Adams Express, 102½; Fargo Express, 82; American Express, 58¾; U. S. Express, 63; New York Central, 107½; Erie, 15¾; do preferred, 31; Harlem, 134; do preferred, 134; Michigan Central, 60⅝; Union Pacific, 70¾; Lake Shore, 64; Jersey Central, 103; Pittsburgh, 90½; Illinois Central, 100¾; Northwestern common, 40¾; do preferred, 58; New Rock Island, 106½; St. Paul, 29½; do preferred, 72½; Wabash, 4½; do preferred, 6; Fort Wayne, 100; Chicago & Alton, 100½; do preferred, 107; Terre Haute, 2½; do preferred, 19; Ohio & Mississippi, 18¾; Indiana Central, 4; Burlington & Quincy, 115½; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 130½; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 20½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 18¾; Central Pacific, 104½; Union, 103¾; Union grants, 101½; Missouri Pacific, 11½; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 4½.

LONDON, January 14 — 5 P. M.—Consols: money, 93 15-16; account, 94 1-16; 5-20s of '65, 105; 5-20s of 1867, 108; 10-40s, 106½; new 5s, 104½; Erie, 14½; do preferred, 30.

PARIS, January 14.—Rentes, 65f 82½c

FRANKFORT, January 14.—U. S. new 5s, 99¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, January 14, 1876.

The leading merchandise markets continue quiet, and devoid of any new or important features deserving of special notice.

APPLES—The market continues dull, with holders generally anxious to close out, and a light demand; quotable at $2.50a3 per bbl for common to fair and $3.25a3.50 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—65a70 per gallon.

BUTTER—Market dull and overstocked, especially with common and medium grades; prices unchanged; 24a26c for prime to choice rolls.

BEANS—Navies dull at $1.25 per bushel to the trade.

CHEESE—Still quoted, in a jobbing way, at 13¼a14c for prime Ohio Factory; ditto New York, 14a14½c.

CRANBERIES—$12a13 per bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—8½a9c.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, 10a11c per lb. for prime to choice quarters. Peaches, 12½ a13c for halves.

EGGS—Fresh reported dull at 25c. Pickled do not appear to be wanted at any price.

FLOUR—We repeat former quotations: Spring wheat flours, $6,25a6,50 for Wisconsin and $6,50a6,75 for Minnesotas; new red winters, $6,00a6,75; and $7,00 for choice old. Rye Flour, $5a5,25 per barrel. Buckwheat, 2¾a3½c per lb.

GRAIN—The grain market continues exceedingly dull, but an increased trade within the next week or two is confidently expected. Wheat is still quoted at $1,20a1,30 for fair to prime Penna. and Ohio red; $1,30 a1,35 for ditto white; northwestern red, $1,35a1,38. Sales of Penna. and Ohio Corn at 40a41c for mixed and 42a43c for white. Corn is coming forward more freely, and the market is easier. Sales of new ear and shelled at 39a39c on wharf and track, according to quality and condition. Rye quiet and nominal at 80a82c.

GROCERIES—The leading staples present no new features to which reference has not previously been made, and business is fair. However, our exchanges are hopeful that there will soon be a change for the better.

SUGARS.			
Cut Loaf	12¾	Standard B	10¾
Crushed	11¾	Standard Ex C	10¼
Granulated	11¾	Refined Yellows	9¾
Powdered	11¾	N. O. new crop	8¾@ 9¼
Standard A	10¾		

COFFEES.			
Fancy Rio	28	R. Rio, lb pkgs	27¾
Prime Rio	24¾@25	R. Rio, loose	27¾
Good Rio	22 @23	Roasted Java	34¾
Old Gov. Java	34		

RICE.			
Carolina	8	Rangoon	7

SYRUPS.			
Choice	70 @75	Fair	55 @60
Prime	65 @70	Dark	45 @50

MOLASSES.			
N.O. choice	63	N.O. strictly prime	60
N.O. prime	58	Demarara	50@55

HAY—Dull; upland prairie, $12a14; timothy, $17a19—baled on track.

MILL FEED—Continues very dull, but unchanged.

ONIONS—Dull; $1,25a1,50 per bbl.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 13a14c per lb; live Chickens, 50a60c per pair; dressed Turkeys, 15a16c per lb.

POTATOES—Very few changing hands by the car load on track, in consequence of cold weather. Quotable at 45a50c per bush. out of store.

PROVISIONS—As will be seen, we have reduced our quotations for almost every article excepting Lard and Mess Pork. The receipts of Hogs are reported considerably larger at the main packing centres, and the product is easier in consequence.

Hams—Extra S. C.		Lard, Ref. for summer use, in tierces	—
per lb	14½		
Shoulders, Ex.S. C.	10¾	Do. in buckets	14½
What. Bacon, S. C.	14¾	Do. in kegs	—
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old	14¾	Do. 3 lb caddies	16¾
Beef Tongues, S. C. per doz	6.75	Do. 5 lb do	16⅜
Bacon Shoulders	10	Do. 3 lb pails	17¾
Rib Sides	—	Do. 5 lb do	17¾
Short Rib do	13¼	Do. 6 lb do	17
Clear Sides	13¾	Ham Sausage	—
Mess Pork, per bbl, $21.00		Cheese	14
Family Mess Pork, 21.00		Pig's Feet, in kegs	2.20
Short Cut	21.00	Do. do, ½ bbls	4.40
Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per lb	13½	Do. do. bbls	8.00

RAGS—Steady at 3c per pound for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Chandlers Tallow, city rendered, 9¾a10c; country do., 8¾a9c.

THE IRON TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, January 14, 1876.

Pittsburgh.

PIG IRON.—While business cannot be termed active, there is more inquiry for mill iron, and the general tone of the market appears to be gaining strength; as stated in our last report, producers generally are indifferent about selling at current rates. It is stated that the Isabella Furnace Company will be out of the market during hte next 30 or 40 days, having sold all they can make during the time in question. Following sales were reported:

ANTHRACITE.

200 tons Gray Forge.....$21 50 4 mos

CHARCOAL.

360 tons No. 1 & 2 H. R.. 25a27 00 4 mos
100 tons No. 1 & 2 H. R.. 25a28 00 4 mos

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

100 tons Gray Forge.....$22 75 4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge..... 22 25 4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge..... 22 50 4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge..... 22 50 4 mos
200 tons Gray Forge..... 22 00 4 mos

MANUFACTURED IRON.—There is nothing to add to the record; business continues quiet, as it usually is at this particular time, but manufacturers generally are hopeful of an early improvement, and there is no good reason apparent why their hopes should not be fully realized. It is intimated that the railroads centering here could assist very materially in bringing about a speedy and healthy revival in the iron trade by granting favorable rates to all points where our manufacturers have to meet competition; iron, like everything else, is being bought and sold on very small margins, and the cost of transportation very frequently decides whether an order is to be placed here or elsewhere. Merchants Bars quotable at $2,20a2,25, 60 days.

NAILS.—The movement in Nails continues light, as it nearly always is at this season of the year, but the outlook is regarded as favorable for at least an average spring trade. No change in prices; $2,75, 60 days, with two per cent. off for cash. Steel Nails, 4¾c per lb., cash, for round lots, and 5¼a5½c in small lots.

SCRAP.—The Scrap trade continues dull, and prices are weak but unchanged; dealers report that it cannot be sold at current rates and afford the seller even a small profit, and it is higher now relatively than here. Buying rates for No. 1 Wrought Scrap, $22a23; heavy cast, $16a16; Stove Plates, $12a13; Sheet, $14.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, January 14, 1876.

The Crude market continues firm, but without important change as compared with Thursday; shipments quoted at $1,95a1,97½; United certificates, $173¾a174¼; barge oil, of which there is little or none offering in consequence of the low embargo on transportation, $2,13a2,15 1-2—last sale reported was at $2,12 1-2. Some unusually well informed operators appear to be impressed with the belief that the recent sharp advance was not altogether legitimate, intimating that it is the result of manipulation brought about by some well known Titusville manipulators; while they may have contributed somewhat in helping on the upward movement, the general belief is that there is a good basis for the advance. One of the main points, brought forward in support of the argument in favor of higher prices, is, the largely decreased production as compared with this time last year, and the large reduction in stock has not been without its effect in stimulating the market. The general outlook at present writing is favorable to sellers, and, unless some new territory is opened up, it is probable that prices will continue to rule high, as compared with last year. Refined was reported quiet and easier, but unchanged; it is true as if the advance has checked the demand; quoted at 16¾c on cars here and 13¾a14c delivered in Philadelphia.

Oil Barrels continue firm, but quiet; city make quotable at $1,25a1,30; and countries at $1,15a1,20.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
G. M. Robinson	Citizens o w	80

Chicago Seed Market.

For prime timothy there were some orders on the market, but the offerings consisted mainly of only fair and common grades, for which the inquiry was limited, and the market ruled dull. Prices were rather weak for common, but the better qualities were steadily held. Sales ranged at $2,25a2,45 for fair to prime. Clover scarce and firm, with a moderate amount called for. Sales were made at $7,35a7,40 for medium. Flax was without essential change; sold at $1,45. The other kinds of seed were lifeless and nominal. Hungarian and millet quotable at 40a50c, and buckwheat at 60 a70c, according to quality. Low-sold from store brought a shade over the above quotations, as these are for lots sold on the market.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 14, 1876.

FLOUR—Dull; western shipping extra $4,00a4,50; good to fancy family brands $4,75a5,25; medium to choice winter extra $4,75a7,50; Minnesota fair to fancy $4,75a 6,50.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No 2 Chicago spring $1,00¾ spot, has sold at $1,00¾ seller February, and closed at 99¾c seller March; No. 3 80a81c; rejected 67¾a67¾c. Corn steady and in fair demand; 40¾c spot; 42½c seller February; rejected 35½c. Oats quiet; No. 2 30¾c spot; 30¾c seller February. Barley dull; 80c spot, 80c seller February; 80c seller March. Rye quiet and steady at 69c.

SEEDS—Clover seed $7,50 PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; $19,25 spot cash; $19,40 seller February; $19,65a19,75 seller March. Lard quiet and firm; $12,30 spot; $12,40a12,42½ seller February; $12,55 a12,57½ seller March. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—$1,08.

On Call Board wheat was unsettled and lower; 99a99¾c February; 99¾ca$1,00 March. Corn easy and lower. Oats unchanged. Pork easier; $19,15a19,75 cash; $19,35a19,40 February. Lard quiet and firm; $12,30a12,35 cash; $12,40 February.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 14.—Flour dull; receipts 10,000 bbls; No. 2 $3,25a4,00; superwestern and State $4,25a4,85; good to choice $5,40a5,50; common to good $4,90a 5,35; white wheat extra $5,95a7,75; extra Ohio $4,90a7,25; St. Louis $5,00a9,00. Rye flour quiet and unchanged. Corn meal dull; western $3,00a3,30. Wheat a shade firmer; only very moderate business, largely for home use; receipts 35,000 bush; mixed spring $1,09; No. 3 Chicago spring store $6,50; No. 2 Milwaukee store $1,36; white Canada and Canada spring in bond $1,37a 1,40. Rye quiet; western 88a90c; State 95a 98c. Barley heavy; No. 2 Bay $1,20a1,24. Malt steady. Corn heavy and lower; receipts 31,000 bush; unmerchantable 70c; mixed, no grade 57a58c; western mixed old store 70a70½c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Hay: shipping 85c. Hops firm; eastern and western 10a15c. Coffee higher; Rio 20¼c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining 8a8¼c; prime 8¼c. Molasses in fair demand; New Orleans 50a60c. Rice quiet. Tallow quoted firm; grocle 8c; refined 14c; cases 18a20c. Rosin firm. Turpentine quiet at 37a38c. Eggs firm; western 27a28c. Pork dull at $20,75a21,00. Beef quiet. Cut meats quiet; middles dull; city long clear 11¼c; western do 11c. Lard firm; prime steam 12¾a13¾c. Butter; choice firm; others dull; western 16a25c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky steady at $1,11.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 14.—Sugar: demand good; inferior 4a5½c; common 5¾a 5⅝c; fair to fully fair 6¼a6⅝c; prime to strictly prime 6⅝a7c; no choice on hand; gray clarified 7¾a8¼c. Molasses: market bare of choice not fermenting; demand good; fermenting 32a34c, according to quality; western bottoms 38c; prime to strictly prime not fermenting 41a50c. Corn: demand moderate; white and yellow 54a55c. Oats: demand fair and firmer; St. Louis 45c; choice Galena 50c. Bran: sales at 85c. Hay: no sales; prime quoted at $18; choice at $22. Flour: only local demand; common quoted at $3,25, 3,50a3,75; superfine $4; double $4,25; treble $4,50, 5,75a7,50; choice and family $6,75a7,00. Pork: mess held round lots at $21,50. Dry salt meats and strong; shoul

just arrived are held: clear rib 11c; clear 11¾c. Bacon: stock light; only job demand; shoulders 10¾a12c; clear rib 12½c; clear 13c. Corn meal dull; nominally $3,40 a2,50. Hams: good supply; dull; sugarcured 14c. Lard firm; good demand for refined; tierce 13a13¾c; keg 13¾a14c; bucket 14c. Coffee: good inquiry; ordinary to low fair 17¾a17¾c; fair 18a18¼c; good to prime 18¾a19¼c. Whisky firm; light supply at $1,12a1,13 for Louisiana and western rectified.

Philadephia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 14.—Petroleum firm; refined 13¾a14c; crude 11c. Clover seed $10,00a12,50. Flour is in fair request; superfine $4,00a4,50; high grades $7,00a8,25. Wheat quiet; Pennsylvania red $1,35a1,38; western do $1,00a1,10; amber $1,39a1,40; white $1,45. Rye quiet and firm; western 83c. Corn: yellow prime dry steady at 62c; damp dull at 56a65c. Oats dull at 45a49c. Whisky: western $1,12. Butter: light demand; New York and Bradford county extra 32a34c; firsts 28a31c; western 25a29c. Cheese: 12½a13¾c. Eggs heavy; Penn New Jersey and Delaware fresh 27a western 26a27c.

Foreign.

LONDON, January 14.—Spirits petroleum 10d.

LIVERPOOL, January 14.—Cotton flat; middling upland 6¾d; Orleans 7 1-16d; sales 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export, 4,000 American. Breadstuffs firm except corn dull. Receipts of wheat 72,000 qrs, of which 60,000 were American; white California average 10d 5s a10s 9d; do club 10s 9sa11s 3d; red western spring No. 2 to No 1 8s 9da8s10d. Corn: old 32s; new 29s30s.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 14.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn easier; western mixed new 67 1-2c. Oats firm and unchanged. Rye quiet at 80a85c. Pork dull at $21. Bulk shoulders 8¾c; clear rib 10¾c; partly cured loose 8 ¼a10¾a11¾c, parched. Bacon shoulders 9¾a9¾c; clear rib 12 1-2a 12¾c. Hams 15 1-2a16c. Lard dull; crude 13¾a 13 3-4c; refined 13 1-2a13 3-4c. Coffee steady; Rio cargoes 16 1-2a19 1-2c; jobbing 17a20c. Butter firm and unchanged. Petroleum steady; crude 7 3-4c; refined 14c. Cheese steady and unchanged.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 14.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat: demand fair and market firm; No. 3 white Wabash $1,25; No. 1 white Michigan $1,26; No. 3 $1,13; old white Michigan $1,40; amber seller January $1,25; seller February $1,13. Corn steady and in moderate demand; high mix ed 46c; seller January 47½c; low mixed 44½c; no grade 43c. Oats dull and unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 14.—Cotton dull at 12¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1,35a1,38. Corn firm at 45a46c. Oats dull at 35a42c. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye quiet and firm at 78a80c. Pork dull at $20,50. Lard quiet and steady; steam 12¾c; kettle 13a13¾c. Bulk meats quiet at 7, 7¾, 10¼, 10¾a11c, loose. Bacon dull at 7, 7¾, 9¾a11c. Whisky steady and in fair demand at $1,08.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 14.—Flour dull and quiet; nominally steady. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,10; hard $1,21; No. 2 $1,02; No. 3 84¾c. Corn lower; best active; No. 2 mixed 48c. Oats steady; No. 2 32¾c. Barley lower; No. 2 spring 98¾a 98¾c; No. 3 58c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1 73a74c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 14.—Cotton quiet at 12¾c. Wheat quiet and unchanged at $1,05a1,15. Corn quiet at 46a47c. Oats quiet at 33a40c. Rye quiet and firm. Pork and bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Lard dull at 14¾a15c. Whisky steady and unchanged.

Boston.

BOSTON, January 14.—Flour firm, western superfine $4a4,50; common extra $4,75a 5,25; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $5a7, Illinois $6,50a8; St. Louis $6,50a 9; fancy Minnesota $8,75a9,25. Corn firm; mixed and yellow 66a68c. Oats in fair demand; mixed and No. 2 white 48a53c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, January 14.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee club held at $1,40; extra white Michigan $1,55. Corn lower; western mixed old 69c. Barley quiet, No. 2 Canada nominally $1,10; No. 2 Bay Quinte $1,16.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 14.—Petroleum: market unchanged; firm; S. W. 110 test 10¾c; P. W. 150 State test 11¾c; Michigan test 14c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, January 14.—Beeves: receipts 660 head, making 2,960 in four days, against 4,850 last week; fresh offerings entirely native cattle, common to strictly prime; supply not equal to pressing needs; trade prices further advanced a strong 1-2c; total advance since Monday more than $1 per 100 pounds; strictly prime steers 13a 13 1-2c; fair to good 12¾a12¾c, common to medium 10¾a12c; sales include 45 Illinois steers 83¾ cwt 13¾c; 17 do 78¾ cwt 13¾a13¾c, 14 State 9 1-2 cwt 13 1-2c; 13 Illinois steers 9 1-2 cwt 12 1-2a12 3-4c; 16 do 7 1-2 cwt 12 1-2a12 3-4c; 70 do 6 1-2 cwt 11 3-4c, and 50 poor Missouri 5 1-2 cwt 10 1-4a10 1-2c. Sheep: receipts 5,400 head, making 18,740 in four days, against 8,660 last week; more common and medium grades than usual; prices sustained, but market rather slow; poor to common sheep 4½a5c; fair to medium to prime 5¼a 6¼c; extra and premium 7¾c to 7¾c—latter for a carload of Ohio middle wooled stock 124 lbs. Swine: receipts 4,330 head, making 16,509 in four days, against 10,130 last week; a carload fair Ohio hogs 180 lbs, alive 7 3-4c.

BUFFALO, January 14.—Cattle: receipts 221 head; total for the week 3,485; no market to-day; fresh arrivals through consignments; 7 cars Kentucky steers held for shipment to-morrow. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,800 head; total for the week 17,800, no market to-day; fresh arrivals through consignments; yards bare of stock. Hogs: receipts 4,600 head; total for the week 30,100; market fairly active; Yorkers $7,30a7,37½ for heavy; $7,30a7,50 for fair to prime; all good disposed of.

CHICAGO, January 14.—Cattle: receipts 3,000 head; market slow and weak; prices rather easier; butchers $3,25a4,00; shipping $4,50a6,00; shipments 1,860 head. Hogs: receipts 28,000 head; market dull; about 10c lower; packers $6,60a7,20; chiefly $6,90a7,00; bacon grades $7,00a7,15. Philadelphia $7,37½; shipments 3,200. Sheep: receipts 3,000 head; good demand; firm; common to choice $4,12½a6,00.

ALBANY, January 14.—Cattle continue strong, and an advance is sustained. Sheep and lambs dull; sheep: common to fair $4,75 a5,50; fair to good $5,50a6,25; good to extra $6,25a7; selected $7,50; lambs: common to fair $7a7,50; fair to good $7,50; good to extra $8,25.

CINCINNATI, January 14.—Hogs dull; common to good light $6,85a7,10; fair to good packing $7,10a7,25; choice $7,35a7,40.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 14.—Hogs: receipts 3,000; prices $6,65a7,15.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, January 14.—Wool dull but prices steady; supply equal to demand; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia X and above 40a43c; XX and above medium 50a54c; coarse 40a49c; New York, Michigan and Indiana western fine 42a45c, medium 49a54c, coarse 46a49c, combing washed 58a62c, combing unwashed 42½c; Canada combing 65c, fine unwashed 30a31c, coarse medium unwashed 35a39c, tub washed 49a56c, extra and merino pulled 40a42c, No 1 and super pulled 40a42c; Texas fine medium 24a28c, Texas coarse 21a23c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 14.—The general market was quiet, but fancy cassimeres, prints and cotton hosiery were more active Cotton goods, best makes, were firmly held by agents. Printed shirtings, coatings and cambrics are in moderate demand. Ginghams are beginning to move. Foreign goods are dull. The *Bulletin* says Warham Griswold, of Griswold, Whitman & Loch, died suddenly last night.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, January 14.—Cotton dull at 13a13 5-16c; futures closed firm; January 13¾a13 29-32c; February 13 7-32a13 11-32c; April 13 9-16c; May 13 31-32c; June 14c; July 13 5-32a13 3-16c; August 14¼a14 9-16c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—3 tubs butter, 1 bbl beans, 3 do eggs, J. H. Loh & Co; 13 boxes brushes, Hill, W. & Co; 1 bbl tallow, Caskey, B. & Co; 6 hides, J. White, Jr. & Son; hf bbl d fruit, J. H. Lippincott; 1 car middlings, Keil & R; 5 tubs butter, 2 kegs do, Caskey, B. & Co; 28 cmp boxes, Knox & O; 6 do tierces, W. B. Hays & Son; 2 cars bulk shoulders, Walker, D. & Co; 1 do, J. P. Hanna & Co; 1 car staves, J. Kanish; 6 pails tobacco, G. C. Neemes; 3 cases d goods, Arbuthnot, S. & Co; 1 case c tobacco, P. Mayer; 10 hf bbls p feet, 15 kegs do, E. H. Myers & Co; 13 pkgs tobacco, M. Dallmyer; 4 boxes s candles, P. W. Seibert & Co; 30 doz brooms, J. S. Dilworth & Co; 3 b hides, J. G. Brant; half bbl eggs, L. Schause; 5 tubs butter, Head, C. & Co; 1 saw on board, Hubbard, L. B. & Co; 1 car hay, H. J. McCracken & Bro; 25 bbls crackers, J. McClurg & Co; 1 bales cotton, Kennedy, C. & Co; 1 car b clay T. Wightman; 1 bdl wood, 3 do castings, 8 do iron s frames, 3 do strips, C. C. Dunmells; 24 sks oats, J. C. Rankin; 8 sacks d peaches, R. Dickey & Co; 1 car hay, Rhinock McC & Co; 1 car hay, Challinor, H. & Co; 1 bbl bungs, Armstrong, Bros. & Co; 100 bbls flour, F. W. Jenkins & Bro.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—25 cars coal, Sable Coal Co; 62 do, New York & Cleveland Gas Coal Co; 18 do, Pgh. Ft. W. & C. R. R. Co; 4 do, Cleveland Gas Co; 2 do, A.V. R. R. Co; 41 do, Armstrong, D. & Co; 1 do, R. G. Hornbostel; 1 do, Northern Ohio Hopital; 7 do stone, Lucy Furnace Co; 6 do, Isabella Furnace Co; 5 do, Shoenberger, B. & Co; 1 do lumber, G. W. Ditchridge & Co; 2 do hay, Irwin & Co; 1 do lumber, Freeborn & Son; 1 do ice, Chaut. Lake Ice Co; 1 hf box soap, L. H. Gilrich; 2 box mdse, E. D. Price; 6 empty bbls, J. Rhodes; 2 bbls g ware, H. W. Bouton; 1 bbl do, Wessing; 2 bbls hf bbls, Young & B; 1 box medicine, Phillips & C; 1 crate butter, Rev. E. A. Johnston; 4 bxs medicine, 2 pkgs signs T. E. Byers; 1 box bacon, Rea, H. & Co; 2 bbls 1 box hides, 3 emt bbls, A. Kirkpatrick & Co; 1 box poultry, Head, C. & Co; 4 iron rollers, 2 small shafts, Atwood & McC; 1 box sunds, J. W. Blakeley; 3 g hides, J. G. Brant; 6 bxs butter, 3 do poultry, J. F. Stewart, 3 bxs butter, 2 bbls eggs, Arbutnot & C; 1 bbl eggs, 1 box butter, J. Cromin; 2 box b h goods, J. Marks; 1 box butter, O. F. Kuhlman; 2 bbls poultry, 1 d hog, A. Kerr; 1 box butter, Fred. Friedman; 1 do, M. Flynn; 1 do, 1 do eggs W. A. Darley; 6 d hogs, W. Hoffman; 1 box butter, J. McPike; hog, W. Hoffman; 6 bdls hides, Seibert & B; 6 sks rags, McCullough & S; 1 engine shaft, H. M. Bole; 25 bdls paper, Pittsburgh Daily Gazette; 1 bag rags, J. Marshall; 6 emt bbls, L. J. Blanchard; 19 emt bbls, Paine, A. & T; 1 car hay, Irwin & H; 1 do, O. H. Allerton; 2 do, J. Graham; 3 do tar, C. T. Place; 1 do machinery, Enterprise Wks; 1 do oil, Loomis & Co.

WAYNE & CHICAGO [illegible]gnor, F. Kaiser; 2 bxs

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT 1 P. M.

Pittsburgh, January 14, 1876.

Stations.	Above low water—ft.	in.	Change in 24 hours—ft.	in.	State of Weather.
Cairo, Ill	25	9	—2	3	S. Clear.
Cincinnati, Ohio	14	10	+1	9	SW. Clear.
Davenport, Iowa	2	11		10	SW. Clear.
Dubuque, Iowa	6	5		4	W. Clear.
Keokuk, Iowa	3	5	—1	6	W. Clear.
Leavenworth, Kas	1	1	—2	7	W. Fair.
Louisville	8	5		13	S. Clear.
Memphis, Tenn	28	11	—1	1	SW. Fair.
Nashville, Tenn	8	8		6	SE. Clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa	7	8	—1	1	E.
Shreveport	19	3		18	W. Cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo	12	10		10	W. Clear.
Vicksburg, Miss	37	10		14	Calm. Cloudy.

L. A. WELSH,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

THE stage of water last evening was 6 feet 8 inches, and falling. Weather moderated somewhat during the afternoon, but the Allegheny ice is becoming heavy, and navigation is crippled in consequence.

No arrivals, and the Granite State was the only departure.

CAPT. W. S. EVANS has gone to Chicago.

THE Exchange arrived at Cincinnati on Thursday.

THE Granite State had a slim trip out yesterday.

THE fine side-wheeler Arlington, Capt. DAN MOORE, is announced for New Orleans.

BIDS for the Upper Missouri Transportation Contract will be opened at Chicago today.

EVERYTHING is in readiness for the transfer of the Great Republic's cabin to the new hull.

THE John L. Rhoads, en route from New York to this port, was due at Louisville on Thursday.

THE Emma Graham will not start up from Cincinnati to-day, unless the weather moderates.

THE Warner and barges, en route from New Orleans to Cincinnati, has a large quantity of sugar and molasses for Pittsburgh.

A COLORED roustabout, name unknown, fell overboard from the Robert Mitchell, at Memphis, while she was landing, and was drowned.

THE Ashland left Little Rock for Upper Arkansas on Tuesday evening. The Kittie Hegler and Maumelle were already in the upper river.

THE officers of the City of Portsmouth report a log wedged in the Kentucky chute of New Richmond bar, opposite the cut-through of the creek on the Ohio side.

FRED. H. STUMP, a Louisville and New Orleans pilot, was First Sergeant of Company B, Corps Gordo Williams' famous Fourth Kentucky Volunteers, in the Mexican war.

WHEN the Durfee arrives at St. Louis, if there is no show for a paying trip back, she will probably be laid up there and wait for the opening of the Upper Missouri trade in the spring.

A CONTRACT has been closed by Captain Hicks with the Little Rock Railroad officials for the Mary Bell and her consorts to carry all Southern bound cotton brought in to Hopefield by rail.

CAPT. DANNY McAleer knows more about the weather than old Tice, who missed it considerably ever since he lectured here. Danny's predictions have been true to the letter.—*Louisville Courier.*

THE iron snag-boat E. A. Woodruff will leave for Cincinnati to-day, where she is to be delivered to the Government by Contract

HOME NEWS.

The probabilities are that the weather to-day will be cloudy and warmer, with southeast to southwest winds, and falling barometer.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

The present Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have been put in nomination for re-election at the next annual meeting of the stockholders, to be held in March next. The ticket is composed of the following named persons: Thomas A. Scott, Josiah Bacon, Wistar Morris, John M. Kennedy, Alex. J. Derbyshire, Samuel M. Felton, Alexander Biddle, N. Parker Shortridge, Henry M. Phillips, John Scott of Pittsburgh.

Amusements To-day.

The attractive play of "London Assurance" was presented last night, with Miss Coombs in the sprightly role of *Lady Gay Spanker*, as which she shines pre-eminent. Mr. John A. Eilsler sustained the part of *Meddle*. This afternoon and evening Miss Coombs appears again as *Hester Grazebrook*, in "The Unequal Match." On Monday night John McCullough plays *Richard III.*

An enticing variety bill is offered for the matinee and to-night's performance at Trimble's Varieties.

What the Friends of Jimmy Hamill are Doing.

Last night several of our local boat clubs met in the Clipper Club boat house to perfect an organization, the object of which should be the erection of a monument to Jas. Hamill, the deceased ex-champion. The clubs represented were the *Columbia, Clipper, McKee, Howard, Sheridan* and *Juniata*. The gentlemen who were present resolved to raise one thousand dollars for the erection of the monument, and there is a movement on foot to interest all the boatmen in this neighborhood in the matter.

Mrs. Livermore's Lecture.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore—who is worthy of the title given her by the best critics, of "The Queen of the Lyceum"—will lecture in Library Hall, next Tuesday evening, on the subject of "Superfluous Women." The mere mention of the fact that this distinguished lady will appear, will doubtless be sufficient to attract a large audience. Physically she is spoken of as "Hygeia incarnate;" while the depth of her thought, the beauty of her language, and the finished manner of her delivery, never fail to charm and satisfy the most exacting.

Grand Charity Concert.

A meeting of the Committee in charge of the Charity Concert for the 20th inst., at Library Hall, took place on Friday, January 15th.

The following gentlemen were elected from among those present as a committee to look after lady managers: Messrs. Dilworth, Wm. E. Schmertz, Wm. McCreery, John H. Hampton, Arthur W. Bell, J. H. White, John A. Warden, Gen. G. B. Sweitzer, Stephen C. McCandless, Charles W. Robb, Morrison Foster, Charles F. Wells.

The committee on behalf of the lady managers are Mrs. Dr. Cote and Mrs. Morrison Foster.

Obituary.

A feeling of sincere sadness prevailed among a large circle of friends yesterday over the announcement of the death of Mr. Oliver Cox, a young and very promising gentleman whose name is familiar in business and social circles. His demise occurred at the residence of his parents at Glenwood, on Friday morning, at an early hour. It was the result of a very severe attack of gastric fever, which, in the short space of about one fortnight, brought him from blooming health to the grave. The deceased was employed in the Connellsville Railroad office, and though scarcely out of his teens, he occupied a responsible position, and was highly esteemed by the managers. He was a young man of brilliant parts, steady habits, courteous, amiable temper and one who enjoyed the society of his acquaintances, and had many very warm friends. He was a member of the Church of the Good Shepherd, and in his church relationship was active and efficient "in every good work and work." Though cut down in the beauty and bloom of youth he has left behind a record that will ever be fragrant, for "the memory of the just is blessed."

GETTING READY.

Additional Committee Organizations Yesterday.

The Road Committee met and organized yesterday by the election of John G. MacConnell as Chairman. The 3d of each month, at 2 o'clock P. M., was fixed as the time for the regular meetings. An appropriation of $3,000 was asked for.

Capt. W. F. Aull was re-elected Chairman of the Survey Committee, which fixed the 2nd of each month at half-past two o'clock P. M. as the time of meeting. A sub-committee was appointed to ascertain what sum will be necessary to defray the expenses of the committee this year.

The Market Committee organized by the election of Mr. John A. Musgrave as Chairman. The regular day of meeting was fixed on the first of each month at 7:30 o'clock. For constables of the Diamond market, John Wright and Jas. Bloom were elected. Fred Seemuller was elected weighmaster of the Diamond market. Samuel Glass was elected constable of the Fifth avenue market. A committee of five was appointed to prepare rules for the government of the markets. A committee was also appointed on the matter of the consolidation of the different market appropriations. A report was granted the South Side Wharfmaster to occupy a room in the South Side market house.

The City Property Committee organized by the election of Mr. W. B. Hunter as Chairman. The following standing committees were appointed:

City Hall—Messrs. Braun, Kerr, Neeb, Wagner and Kottenberg.

Central Station House—Messrs. Kerr, Kennedy and Reynolds.

Eleventh and Fourteenth Ward Station Houses—Messrs. Barclay, McGimpsey, Yoskamp, Kerr and Reynolds.

Twelfth Ward—Messrs. Kettenberg, Ray and Reineman.

Seventeenth and Nineteenth Wards—Messrs. Ferson, Fennerty and Roberts.

Twenty-fifth and Thirtieth Wards—Messrs. McCombs, Braun, Laughren, Kirschner and Neeb.

Thirty-sixth Ward—Messrs. Bell and Musgrave.

Unproved Property—Messrs. Braun, Ray and Neeb.

On motion the various sub-committees were given power to have repairs made to their respective buildings. The committee asked for an appropriation of $20,000. The regular day of meeting was fixed on the first of the month at 7:30 P. M.

ALLEGHENY POLICE.

Meeting of the Police Committee Last Night—An Increase of the Force Asked for.

The Police Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening. Mr. Wm. Heagy presiding. The meeting was for the purpose of considering the propriety of recommending an increase of the police force, and also fixing the amount of the appropriation to be asked for.

Mayor Phillips declined to follow the usual custom of re-appointing his police each year as has been the usual custom since the advent of the New Police Commissioner upon its duties, for the reason that the city ordinance says, that after the policemen have been confirmed by the Committee, they shall remain on the force during the pleasure of the Mayor. Several members of the Committee were somewhat indignant at his refusal to follow the custom of his predecessors.

The recommending to Councils that the force be increased by the addition of ten men was then taken up.

Mr. Golden thought that it would be hard to get the increase desired, as the watch cry of Councils, and of the people now is retrenchment and economy.

On motion of Mr. Moul, who thought it would give ten more men employment, it was agreed by a vote of 6 ayes to 4 nays to ask for an increase.

Mr. Golden wanted to know if the principal difficulty wasn't the inefficiency of some of the men—at least that was the opinion of the people.

Mr. Moul thought the Chief spent too much time at the Court House and too little in Allegheny City.

Mr. Hunter had heard that the Chief spent much of his time there and he had seen him there himself.

Mr. Hunter said that if the increase of the force would increase the taxes, he was opposed to it. Now is the good time to talk about increasing the expenditures of the city; the increase of the number of policemen is desirable, but taxes are not.

Col. Bayne thought that it was a matter of the same way. If the force is not increased then the people who suffer at the hands of the thieves pay the taxes, a forced tax it is true. On the other hand if the force is increased the tax will be general and will be but very little.

Mr. Wilhelm thought it was not the duty of the Mayor to be out at all hours of the night looking after the police, but the question was, since the man whose duty it is attend to such matters?

It was then agreed to ask the Finance Committee for an appropriation of $56,000.

Mr. Atkinson was confirmed as a regular patrolman.

On motion of Mr. Cooke, it was decided to furnish the policemen the matches to light the gas lamps.

Mr. Wilhelm suggested that lamps or something of that kind should be used to light the gas lamps.

Messrs. Knox, Bayne and Moore were appointed a sub-committee to ascertain if the Gas Committee would not pay the salaries of the lamp repairer and lamp washer.

Adjourned.

Housekeepers would find their Biscuit, Cakes, &c., much improved by using Marvin's Self-Raising flour, in place of ordinary flour, mixed with expensive baking powders or cream of tartar and soda.

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European steamship, Exchange and Telegraph office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Java, at New York; steamer Labrador, at New York; steamer City of New York, at New York; steamer City of Chester, at Queenstown; steamer Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Brief Notes of Matters Personal and Otherwise.

THANE MILLER says the Y. M. C. A. is the "Church on Horseback."

REV. W. W. MCKINNEY declines the call tendered him by the Presbyterian Church, of Sunbury, Pa.

REV. G. H. HUMPHREY will preach to-morrow evening, on the subject, "The Battle with the Bottle."

THE scholars of the Second U. P. Sabbath school, Allegheny, contributed $350 last year to the missionary cause.

REV. JOHN G. BROWN, D. D., will preach in the Second U. P. church, Sixth avenue, to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

PROF. THOMAS C. STRONG, D. D., will preach in the Third Presbyterian church, Sixth avenue, to-morrow morning and evening.

REV. W. H. ANDREWS has entered upon the discharge of his duties as pastor of the congregation at Galt, Ontario, Canada West.

REV. J. C. HERRON will preach to-morrow morning and evening in the Seventh United Presbyterian church, Forty-fourth street.

IT is understood that Rev. W. W. Ralston, late of Xenia, Ohio, will accept the call to the church of Bridgewater, Presbytery of Allegheny.

REV. ALEXANDER CLARKE will deliver the anniversary address before the Muskingum county, O., Bible Society, at Zanesville, January 30th.

THE new Presbyterian Church at Dravosburg, Presbytery of Pittsburgh, has called Rev. John Rutherford, formerly of Ireland, to be its pastor.

COMMUNION SERVICES will be held in the North Avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny, to-morrow morning, under the supervision of the pastor, Rev. E. B. Snyder.

A REVIVAL MEETING has been in progress for several weeks in Christ M. E. Church, Rev. B. F. Brooke, pastor. The meeting will be continued next week.

"WHAT," said a gentleman to the late Professor Agassiz, "was the thing which most struck you in coming to this country?" "Your observance of the Lord's day," was the reply.

MR. JOHN DEAN, of the Second U. P. Church, Allegheny, has been a teacher in the Sabbath School for thirty-six years. He received a gold-headed cane from his scholars on Christmas day.

THE Streator *Free Press* contains an eulogistic notice of the first service held by the Rev. Dr. E. K. Squiers (late of this city), in his new church, the Cumberland Presbyterian, in Streator.

AN interesting series of meetings have been held at the Liberty Street M. E. church during this week. The meetings have been productive of good results, and will be continued during the next week.

G. L. ROSS, Esq., will conduct the noon meeting to-day at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. Subject—"David and Goliah." Twenty minutes of this meeting are allowed for voluntary remarks from teachers and others present.

IN view of the communion services to be held to morrow morning at 10½ o'clock. Preparatory exercises will be held to-day at 2½ o'clock P. M., in the Eleventh U. P. church, Thirty-sixth ward, late Temperanceville, west side, Dr. Ormond pastor.

REV. W. J. HOLLAND, of the Bellefield Presbyterian church, will preach to-morrow morning on "The Revival: What is it—when is It—where is it?" Rev. S. R. Frazier, of the Third U. P. church, will preach for Mr. Holland in the evening.

REV. JOHN DE WITTE, late of the Central Wisconsin Congregational church, has been called to the vacant pulpit of the Third Presbyterian Church, in this city. The call was extended at a meeting of the congregation held on Wednesday evening.

SOME very interesting meetings are now in progress in Bethany Mission Church, Twenty-fifth street. There have been quite a number af additions to the church. The pastor, Rev. Wm. P. Turner, one day this week, was presented with forty dollars by one of his friends as Trinity.

THE pewholders of the North Avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny, held their annual meeting on Monday evening, and elected the following Board of Trustees for the ensuing year: Messrs. Neeb, Wagner, Sarsfield, Walton, J. W. Hall, J. R. Orr, Geo. D. Riddle, Andrew Ackley, W. J. Kountz, Alfred Slack, Jacob Frantz.

A SERIES of Union Gospel meetings commenced last night in Bethany Church and will continue forenoon, afternoon and evening of to-day and to-morrow, and are held under the direction of the State Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Pennsylvania. Delegations are present from the Pittsburgh, East Liberty and Princeton Associations.

THE North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, at its session last month, voted adversely to the proposed Union Convention to be held in 1877. The vote was about two to one against the Convention. The action was modified slightly by a subsequent resolution, still it stands as a discouraging indication from that quarter, touching the union of the Church.

THE fourteenth meeting of the Baptist Social Union for Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity will be held on Tuesday evening, January 18th, at 7½ o'clock in the Thirty-seventh street Baptist church, Pittsburgh, Rev. A.K. Bell, D. D., pastor. The question "What is a true Revival, and how can it be promoted," will be the subject for discussion. The introductory address will be made by the Rev. B. F. Woodburn.

PASTORS of churches, editors of religious newspapers, Theological Professors, and properly accredited laymen, representatives of churches or Young Men's Christian Associations, who desire to attend the Christian Convention, to be held in Philadelphia on Monday and Thursday of next week, can procure orders for excursion tickets by applying on Monday or Tuesday at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, corner of Penn avenue and Sixth avenue, this city.

THE quarterly meeting of the Local Preachers' Association of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, will be held at Allentown M. E. church (Thirty-first ward, South Side, Sunday, January 23. Rev. A. E. Luty will preach in the morning, Rev. A. A. McConnell, alternate, and in the evening, Rev. J. A. McConnell, alternate, Rev. W. Stewart. Special services in the afternoon. The usual business services will be held on Saturday evening, January 22d, at the Advocate office, 131 Smithfield street.

"METHODS OF ILLUSTRATING AND QUESTIONING" will be the subject for consideration at the meeting of the Union Sunday School Normal Class on Thursday evening next, 20th inst., in the parlor of the Y. M. C. Association. Johnston H. Baldwin, Esq., will conduct the class. After the lesson the question of changing the time of meeting from Thursday to Tuesday night, and fixing the parlor of the Y. M. C. Association to the Lecture room of some centrally located church, will be decided. A general attendance of Sunday school workers is earnestly requested.

THE Temperance Evangelists of Harrisburg, who recently visioned and canvassed the field of Allegheny, are to be succeeded by the Christian ladies of our sister city, in the noble mission of adding recruits to the cold water army. They have taken up the work before them at the earnest solicitation of the two Evangelists, and contemplate holding meetings from time to time, and to establish a branch in every Sabbath school, to get the children interested. The first meeting since the departure of the Evangelists will be held in Grand Army Hall, North avenue, on next Monday evening at 7½ o'clock, to effect a permanent organization, elect officers, and to map out a programme for future operations. They solicit the co-operation of Ministers, Sabbath School Superintendents and teachers, who are favorable to the cause.

SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT.

Exhibition Last Night in the Fifth Ward, Allegheny.

The programme of the entertainment given last night by the pupils of the Fifth ward public schools, Allegheny, was somewhat lengthy, but the excellent taste and judicious forethought exercised in its preparation relieved it from tedium or monotony. There are both parents and directors who object to school exhibitions on the general ground that they are productive of no good. To such an assertion it would perhaps be a sufficient answer to state that no evil follows, leaving out of the question altogether the fact that young as well as mature minds need variety, and when that can be furnished in a manner both pleasing and instructive, and of a character that broadens, elevates and stimulates the youthful mental nature, it is certainly open to little if any sound objection. Such a combination of amusement and instruction is not unlike the Kindergarten style, which is slowly but surely growing in popular favor. The benefits that result are frequently manifest. The disadvantages are seldom materialized. Last night's entertainment commenced about half-past seven o'clock, and when our representative reluctantly took his leave, nearly three hours later, it was not more than two-thirds over. A fact worthy of note is that every member of the Board of Directors of the Fifth ward was present, and they individually and collectively did all they could to enhance the pleasure and comfort of those in attendance. Where the directors show such an interest in the pupils and their literary and musical ventures, the school cannot be otherwise than prosperous and successful. Prof. Conroy, the efficient Principal, officiated as stage manager, and contributed very materially to the success and smoothness of the performances. Every available inch of standing room in the hall was occupied, and many sought the galleries for advantageous positions from which to view the stage. The length of the programme, of course neglecting any extended notice of the various attractive features it embraced, which we regret, because there were quite a number worthy of special notice and warm commendation. It is hardly necessary to state of what the entertainment consisted, for the reason that any who ever visited one knows that it comprises declamations, recitations, music, statuary representations, tableaux, pantomimes, dialogues, cantatas, &c. "The Picnic," a cantata, by the scholars of rooms Nos. 15 and 16 was particularly well done. Its length, however, detracted somewhat from its effect. Masters Richardson and Fish personated "Scott and the Veteran" most admirably. Robbie Walker in his declamation, "Socrates," displayed more oratorical ability than is generally found in one of such tender age. Moses Trauerman's "Boys' Rights" was loudly applauded. Frank Lea's "Independence Bell" and Ida Wallon's "Shamus O'Brien" were delightfully rendered and with exquisite feeling. The entertainment was good from beginning to end, and was highly enjoyed by all who were present.

BREVITIES.

····A number of South Side glass manufactories are about to resume operations.

····Fred. Altvater, the stone contractor, is not the Altvater who recently went into bankruptcy.

····Three prisoners from Clearfield county were received at the Western Penitentiary yesterday.

····The Allegheny City Teachers' Institute will meet again this morning in the First ward school house.

····The managers of the poultry and domestic animal show are busily engaged awarding premiums to exhibitors.

····The Lawrence Savings Bank, Penn Avenue Trust Company, and Arsenal Bank are, it is said, about to consolidate.

····The colored voters of the Eighth ward have on the tapis the organization of a political club to be known as the "Henry Wilson Club."

····Most of the South Side glass works are about resuming operations. No reductions in wages are made, but the operatives at some of the mills will be put upon piece work.

····An alarm of fire from box 21 Allegheny, yesterday morning, was caused by a slight blaze at Woods' tobacco store, on Pennsylvania avenue. Damage about fifty dollars.

····The active Allegheny burglar satisfied himself on Thursday night by carrying off fifteen chickens from the yard in the rear of Mr. Gallagher's residence in the Sixth ward.

····Scrip in denominations from five cents to five dollars, is being issued by Messrs. Hartley & Marshall, coal operators on Saw Mill Run, wherewith to pay their hands.

····It was reported in Allegheny last evening that Reubie, the man who was stabbed on New Year's eve, was lying in a very serious condition, his wound having broken open again.

····The hearing in the case of Flemm who shot and killed Miss Maria Amelia Falling, on the South Side, will take place to-day, instead of Monday, at the request of the prisoner's counsel.

····Burglars stole fifteen dollars worth of tools from Grim's wheelbarrow shop on Thirtieth and Penn streets on Wednesday night. They said, grimly, we'll borrow these tools, and they did.

····The difficulty between the Connellsville railroad and the Adams Express Company, relative to the transportation of goods, has been settled, and the former is again carrying packages for the latter.

·····Municipal Hall has been enlivened for a day or two past by the freaks of an insane man, who insists that he erected the building for use as a private hotel. He wants all the city officers to vacate.

····Merchants still persist in the habit of leaving their doors unlocked at night. When they wake up in the morning and find a lot of goods stolen they at once want to know, "Where were the police?"

····The society recently organized for the relief of the poor and needy in the Fifth ward, with headquarters in the parlor of the Y. M. C. Association. Johnston H. Baldwin, Esq., will conduct the class. After the lesson the question of changing the time of meeting from Thursday to Tuesday night, and fixing the parlor of the Y. M. C. Association to the Lecture room of some centrally located church, will be decided. A general attendance of Sunday school workers is earnestly requested.

····Rents in some portions of the city have at last been affected somewhat by the universal scarcity of money and the slippage of labor. Landlords are opening their eyes to the fact that it is better to charge lower rent and get it, than to charge more and get nothing.

····About nine o'clock last night James King was arrested on Fifth avenue extension, by officer Maloney, with a basket of lead pipe in his possession. His explanation was that he had no money in his house and that in order to procure some he was about to dispose of the pipe.

····The persons arrested at the Adelphi Theater, on Third avenue, on Thursday night, were before Acting Mayor Butler yesterday morning. All were discharged save Wm. Lee, the proprietor, who was fined fifty dollars and costs, or imprisonment in the Workhouse in default of payment.

····Circulars, signed "Allegheny County Workingmen," are being distributed about the city, calling for a mass meeting of workingmen, at Washington Hall, on Sixth avenue, on the evening of the 20th inst., to take counsel in reference to the despondency in labor. German and English speakers will address the meeting.

····The Board of School Directors of Knox district, Thirtieth ward, met a few days ago, and M. M. Schnieder was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. C. Corbly. The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: Richard J. Thomas, President; James G. McNeely, Secretary, and M. M. Schnieder, Treasurer.

····A lady named Smith was terribly burned at Irwin's Station, yesterday, by her clothes catching fire from the coals which she was scraping out of an oven. A Mr. Thomas was severely burned in attempting to save Mrs. Smith. She was still living at one o'clock this morning, although she was in a precarious condition. She was badly burned about the body.

····Officer Carey arrested James Mason about ten o'clock last night, as he emerged from the rear of the confectionery store of J. H. Bricker & Sons, at No. 199 Liberty street. He had searched the drawers in the desk, but it is not likely that he got anything. The prisoner said things entered the store with the sole object of getting arrested and sent to the Workhouse. He accomplished his purpose as far as the arrest was concerned.

····The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the Pittsburgh Barge Club, with a term of office extending over six months: President, Alex. Nimick; Vice President, Wm. L. Brown, Jr.; Secretary, Alex. Hartley; Treasurer, W. D. Wilkins; Boat House Committee, Samuel Bailey, T. P. Day, C. N. Scott; Membership Committee, Wood McKnight, C. C. Monooth, H. W. Williams, Jr.; Finance Committee, John G. McCandless, Jno. A. Harper, H. Darlington, Coxswain, Geo. A. Look.

····The colored citizens held a meeting on Thursday evening to protest against the policy of refusing to place recognition in the way of office in the city or county. Mr. Paul Carson, who was one of Sheriff Hare's deputies, made an address, in the course of which he said that Sheriff Fife promised him a place in consideration of his labors in influencing his colored brethren to cast their votes for him (Fife). This the Sheriff denies, for had he made such a promise he would have been unable to take the oath of office.

····Informations for felonious assault and battery and surety of the peace were yesterday made by Ida Painter against B. F. Bloomfield, before Acting Mayor Butler. The prosecutrix alleges that the bloomer, defendant choked her, perforated her hand with a fork and threatened to relieve her of her vital organ. He was arrested and sent to jail for a hearing. Bloomfield some time ago assaulted Painter, and she shot him. For that affair he was sent to the Work House.

····Thomas Furlong, a detective in the service of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, yesterday lodged a long information, before Acting Mayor Butler, charging Messrs. Dugan, O'Connor and three other parties not yet arrested, with conspiracy to cheat and defraud the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company in putting bogus names on the pay rolls, and procuring bogus women to receipt for and collect the same. A hearing will be had as soon as the other defendants have been arrested.

····The Opera House contains a seat that has an unfortunate habit of giving way just at the most elegant and thrilling part of a performance, and to the utter discomfiture and inexpressible disgust of its occupant. It was filled last night by a gentleman who, at the very moment when silence held almost complete sway, was deposited upon the floor. Of course it caused a general laugh. The man's face got red, and his eyes lit up with an angry glare, but he judiciously repressed any exhibition of feeling and turning to his lady as he resumed an upright position he gently remarked, "and the soft moon rose up slowly."

PERSONAL.

***Poor Hamill—He's pulled his last stroke, and crossed the Silent River.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

***Jesse Williams, of Monongahela City, has been appointed Mercantile Appraiser of Washington county.

***Mr. J. B. Glass contemplates a California trip during the coming Summer. His brothers, John and Albert, are in San Francisco now.

***Captain James Blair, route agent on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, has been appointed Assistant Railway Postmaster on the Panhandle.

***Mr. Nathan M. McDowell, of Allegheny city, who has been in South America for some time, arrived in New York on Wednesday morning from Valparaiso.

***Capt. Lou. Brown, of Co. B, Capt. G. L. Braun, of Co. C, and Capt. John M. Osborne, of the Duquesne Greys, have been appointed on the staff of Gen. E. S. Osborne, Commander-in-chief of the procession which is to lend additional *eclat* next Tuesday to the inauguration of Governor Hartranft.

***The High School Committee Thursday evening elected Miss Margaret A. Hamill, McCutcheon assistant teacher in the Normal Department, and Mr. Mahlon Montella Bosworth to take charge of the offices in the Commercial Department, at a salary of $40 per month each. Both are graduates of the High School.

***Mrs. Althea Hill, of this City, the able and popular temperance lecturer left yesterday for Washington, D. C., where she will go on a lecturing tour in the adjacent parts of Maryland and Virginia she will be occupied for a month or two. We commend Mrs. Hill to those among whom she is to labor as a lady altogether worthy of their respect and liberal support. We know of no one who more thoroughly understands all the desired phases of intemperance or more ably presents the arguments against it.

The Largest Workshop of the Body is the Liver. whose office is to withdraw the bile from the blood; when this important organ does not act, the skin assumes a yellow appearance, and generally a sick headache sets in, with chilly sensations; and cold hands and feet, accompanied with loss of appetite. The system becomes clogged, the machinery does not work well, and both mind and body are disordered, the afflicted becoming cross and fretful, finding fault with everything around them. To any person in this condition Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills are recommended; by stimulating action the Liver soon regulates the whole system, and is enabled to perform its proper functions. Costiveness is cured; and all the aggravating symptoms of biliousness removed. May it ever be so.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

United States District Court.

(*Before Judge McCandless*).

John Weisman, bankrupt. An order was made for the sale of certain real estate, discharged of liens.

Thomas J. Armstrong and David G. Owens, bankrupts. Bankrupts' petition for discharge presented and the final examination fixed for the 12th prox., before Register Brotherline.

Charles Spangler, bankrupt, was discharged from all his debts.

Frazier, Metzgar & Co., debtors. Order granted on Wm. Frazier and Wm. Metzgar to show cause why they should not be adjudged bankrupts, on petition of Martin Metzgar. Rule returnable on the 25th inst.

John Emmel, bankrupt. Petition of assignee for an injunction and the 20th inst. was fixed for a hearing. In the meantime a restraining order was granted on John Wilson & Sons, to prevent them from performing the acts sought to be enjoined.

Lawrence Sands, bankrupt. Petition for discharge presented and referred to Register Shafer for final examination on the 28th inst.

John Slentz, bankrupt. Petition of the assignee presented, and an order made referring the questions therein as to the rights of certain parties holding payments as security, to Register Knox for examination and report.

H. B. Hull, bankrupt. Motion for an injunction presented, and an order made for a hearing upon the same on the 18th inst., and in the meantime restraining defendants from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

James T. Briggs, bankrupt. Assignee's sale of bankrupt's property, and final account of said assignee presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Thomas F. Baily, bankrupt. Register's report of composition meeting, with resolution of the creditors accepting debtors' proposition for composition presented, and an order made for a meeting of the creditor on the 22d inst., to ascertain whether the said resolution was passed in the manner required by law.

Criminal Court.

(*Before Judge Sterrett.*)

Hubert Huffman and Theodor Farrar were found guilty of larceny.

John Vern was acquitted of a charge of larceny.

Fred. Ditmore, charged with felonious assault, plead guilty to simple assault and battery, and was sentenced to pay a fine of 6¼ cents and costs, and to the Workhouse for four months.

John Young, John Miller, Alex. Killen and James Johnston were convicted of a charge of assault with intent to rob.

Patrick Collins was convicted of larceny on oath of George P. McBride. He was recommended to the mercy of the Court.

Wm. Dairing, indicted for larceny on oath of J. F. Robinson, was convicted, but recommended to the mercy of the Court. Sentence was suspended by the Court.

The indictment against W. D. Bell, for perjury, was quashed on motion of the District Attorney. Joseph Stewart was the prosecutor.

James Conners and Teddy Frehen were acquitted of larceny, charged by Mary Quinliven.

The jury found a verdict of acquittal in the case of John Miller, indicted for larceny.

Mary Bishop was acquitted of a charge of larceny of a pillow worth five dollars.

Andrew Rudiger, indicted for larceny, on oath of Richard Donahue, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for a term of two years and nine months.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(*Before Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.*)

Joseph Irwin vs. Joseph Watts' executors, previously reported. Still on trial.

Samuel Keys vs. David Hutchison, previously reported. Still on trial.

In the case of Peter Reinbeck vs. Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railroad Company, previously reported, the jury yesterday returned a verdict for plaintiff for $248.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(*Before Judges Stowe and Collier.*)

Colonel Espy vs. Wm. Alderson, Supervisor of Scott township; previously reported. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $90.67.

Samuel F. Duncan vs. Edward J. Waring, doing business as Edward J. Waring & Co.; previously reported. Verdict for defendants.

Maturin L. Delafield and Mary C., his wife, for use of said Mary C. Delafield vs. David Campbell and Eliza, his wife. Verdict for defendant. This was a *sci. fa.* on a mortgage.

Lucien Little and Blanche Little, by their guardian, Mrs. Blanche Little, et al., vs. the Pittsburgh, Wilmington Railroad Co. Verdict for plaintiffs for 6¼ cents damages and costs, subject to the decision of Court on a question of law reserved. An action in ejectment.

Court Brevities.

LOUIS MCMULLEN, on motion of J. W. Kirker, was admitted to practice in the U. S. Court yesterday.

ALL surety of the peace and desertion cases will be taken up in the Criminal Court to-day. All persons interested are notified to be in attendance.

A BILL in equity was filed in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 yesterday, by H. B. Herron, Esq., attorney for John W. Adams, complainant, against Annie E. Mackey et al. defendants. The object of the bill is to obtain the partition of certain real estate, to which all the parties mentioned are heirs.

RELIEF FOR THE POOR.

Organization of the Pittsburgh Association for the Improvement of the Poor—Its Objects and Operations—The Officers, etc.

This association is now fully organized, and is doing a good work, relieving the worthy and exposing the unworthy. The visitors devote their whole time to investigating the case of applicants for relief, and seeking out the many worthy, who are too sensitive to ask aid, choosing to suffer rather than let their wants be known. The aid granted is limited to the needs of sufferers everywhere, and whose access in the treatment of all forms of chronic ailments has become so well known that there is scarcely a hamlet in the land in which his name is not familiar. Its proprietor, or refuses to do, for its poor, will be shown at the close of the year. A central office, 192 Liberty street, has been established at which all persons can be sent, when the visitor of the district to which they belong is not known. All who have examined its workings are well pleased with the plan. The demands on the society are constantly increasing, and all will give as they may be able. Donations in money can be sent to the Treasurer, and clothing and provisions to the Central Office. Thanksgiving and Christmas there are many who have been reduced to want by circumstances beyond their control, and are willing and anxious for work, which cannot be obtained. Every one should take a personal interest in this work, and help in some way, however small. Earnest Christian workers are in the field, ready wisely to distribute whatever we have to give. Shall we let them go empty handed?

The following is the list of officers: John H. Shoenberger, President; Mrs. M. H. McGrew, Secretary; W. D. Holmes (57 Market street), Treasurer. The Vice Presidents are: Rev. Drs. Howard, Spaulding, Clark, Reid, Rev. Mr. Alsop, Rev. Mr. Miller, Rev. Mr. Kincaid, Dr. C. G. Hussey, H. H. Hunter, Wm. Frew, Jas. H. Lane, W. P. Weyman. The Board of Managers consists of Mrs. W. A. Herron, Mrs. W. Shaw, Mrs. Schmertz, Mrs. Harding, Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Rippey, Mrs. Lippincott, Mrs. Rowley, Mrs. Dillon, Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Grier, Mrs. Dr. Shaw, Mrs. Lippincott, Mrs. Cummings, Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. Pointdexter, Mrs. Woods, Miss Petty, Miss Pointdexter.

THE ALLEGHENY BOND QUESTION.

The Position that Hon. H. M. Long will Take Upon the Question.

The proposed bill for the issuance of bonds in Allegheny City called out an open letter from Controller Warner to Representative Long, and the following is the reply:

HARRISBURG January 13, 1876.

Hon Henry Warner:

DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 11th inst. came a few hours after the copy of the paper containing the bill had been before me. I have not had time to properly examine all the questions it arises; but shall only say at this time that had you written to me before publishing your letter in the Pittsburgh Commercial you would have corrected at least one erroneous impression you appear to labor under.

Senator McNeill presented the bill in question, in the Senate last session, where it passed unanimously, I believe, and was afterwards lost for want of time in the House. The same gentleman read the bill in place again this session, had it reported admirably this morning, and your letter should, more properly, have been addressed to him. He is its author, and has charge of it in the Senate. It was prepared under the direction of the City Solicitor, and every section was carefully studied. At the present writing I am prepared to dissent from your views of the subject matter of the bill, but am glad at all times to hear from esteemed constituents, and am always open to conviction. So as to me presenting the bill, I have this to say: I had a copy on my file, and when bills in place were announced to be in order, my name being called on the list of districts, I offered the bill up, with four others, but immediately re-called it from the committee, knowing that Mr. McNeil intended reading it in the Senate. So you see I am not the blame that of reading the bill was unintentional—a mistake which was rectified immediately.

But as I feel at present, I shall support the bill, and I believe the entire delegation will, believing it for the best interests of our growing city.

I shall endeavor to call and give you my views on the subject at an early day *and if you desire, or do not object*, I shall reply publicly to your "open letter."

I remain yours, very truly,

H. M. LONG.

Pennsylvania Insurance Company.

This institution is out promptly, as usual, with its annual statement, from which we learn that notwithstanding its losses are in considerable excess of last year (a result ascribable to its large increase of business) the surplus fund is increased and the usual dividend declared. Since the accession of the present officers and Board of Directors, the record of this company has been one of continued prosperity. May it

SANITARY.

Meeting of the Board of Health Yesterday—Monthly Reports—The Meat Inspector's Salary—Movement for an Increase—Stock Shipments—Registration of Practitioners.

The Board of Health held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon in Municipal Hall, Mr. Slagle presiding. The other gentlemen present were Messrs. Graham, Mitchell, Thomas, Asdale, McCann, Arthurs and Fleming.

According to the report of Health Officer Gray 354 nuisances were abated during December, 34 permits to clean cess-pools issued, and 1 suit for violation of health laws instituted. The receipts were $18.50.

The report of Dr. W. S. Snively, Physician to the Board, showed that during the five weeks ending December 31 there were 219 deaths. The death rate was equivalent to 19.27 per 1,000 inhabitants annually, against 20.45 for December 1874. There were 37 deaths of infants under one year of age, and 44 of children between the ages of one and five years, making 37 per cent of the total mortality for the month, against 42 per cent. for December, 1874. As compared with the previous month there was a considerable decrease in the prevalence of diptheria and typhoid fever, while scarlet fever increased in prevalence, almost all the cases being reported from the Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fifteenth wards. 46 cases of small-pox were reported during the month, against 15 for the previous month. A majority of these cases were reported from the Twelfth, Tenth and Ninth wards. The Twelfth ward has been particularly conspicuous during the past six months in furnishing cases of infectious disease. The following statement is submitted:

	Cases Reported.	*Deaths.*
Small-pox	46	7
Scarlet fever	43	15
Typhoid fever	23	6
Diptheria	10	6
	122	34

The statement of comparative mortality is as follows:

Dec., 1873, 4 weeks	221
Dec., 1874, 4 weeks and 5 days	253
Dec., 1875, 4 weeks and 6 days	219

Meat Inspector Lindsay reported the following condemnations and confiscations during the quarter ending December 31, 1875: 2,300 pounds beef, 21 barrels dressed poultry 7 head dressed hogs 2 head dressed cattle, 21 head sheep, 5 head crippled cattle, and 18 head of crippled hogs. The amount of stock shipped from the East Liberty yards during the quarter was as follows:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
October	29,386	51,768	48,206
November	28,963	50,980	47,863
December	29,934	53,660	46,908
Total	88,283	156,408	142,977

The dead stock embraced 34 cattle, 325 hogs and 253 sheep.

The following opinion from the Attorney of the Board, in response to a resolution offered by Dr. Graham at a previous meeting, was read: "I am of the opinion that you have no authority to interfere with the making of sewers, either public or private, or with the putting in of improper stopcocks. Public sewers are under the control of the city, over which the Board has no power, and as to private sewers and stopcocks it can take no notice until they have become, in point of fact, nuisances injurious to public health. The power of the Board is limited to the abatement of existing nuisances. It cannot anticipate and prevent their creation." The opinion was received and fil